MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 MARCH 1983

Nonaligned Summit Conference

Iranian Dismissal of Iraqi Proposal -- Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi dismissed the Iraqi delegation leader's proposal for a Nonaligned Movement committee to arbitrate in the Iran-Iraq conflict, describing the Iraqi plan as a propaganda move, according to a TANJUG report on a Musavi press conference at the summit. In his speech to the summit, carried by IRNA, Musavi reaffirmed Iran's demands that Iraq evacuate all occupied Iranian territory, pay war reparations and be condemned and punished as the aggressor party. In Tehran, Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i likewise said in a press conference broadcast by Tehran radio that the Iraqi proposals at the summit are "nothing new" and he accused the Iraqis of trying to stop the conflict for the time being in order to rearm and reorganize for another attack on Iranian territory. A spokesman for the Iraqi delegation described Musavi's speech as full of lies and contradictions, INA reported. In another development, the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) handed the Iraqi and Iranian delegations an appeal for an immediate cease-fire and for negotiations to begin on the basis of the ICO peace plan, INA noted.

Lebanon Contacts -- Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad held another meeting with his Lebanese counterpart Amin al-Jumayyil, stating afterward that there are no differences between Syria and Lebanon and expressing optimism that future cooperation between Syria and Lebanon will improve, SANA reported. After returning to Beirut, Al-Jumayyil thanked Al-Asad for his "emotion and understanding" and said the Syrian leader had "demonstrated a completely positive response toward the good of both Syria and Lebanon," according to remarks broadcast by Beirut radio. Before leaving India, Al-Jumayyil expressed hope that Lebanon and Syria will soon reach a fruitful understanding and that his meetings with Al-Asad will produce direct results in the coming days. Speaking at a press conference reported by Beirut radio, Al-Jumayyil also hoped that the Israelis will agree to leave Lebanon before the evacuation of Syrian and Palestinian forces. He urged the Nonaligned Movement to give more real and direct support to the Lebanese Government in order to secure the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. Al-Jumayyil also held another meeting with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat prior to his departure, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio noted. PLO International Department chief Faruq Qaddumi subsequently told a news conference that the talks focused on both the Palestinian refugees and the PLO forces in Lebanon, according to Algiers Voice of Palestine radio.

Sa'ud al-Faysal Speech -- Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal told the conference that if the United States fails to play a role compatible with the principles of justice and self-determination it will lose credibility and effectiveness in influencing events in the Middle East. Saudi Arabia demands that the United States check Israel before the latter sparks off further violence and instability, he said. In his speech, which was carried by SPA, the Saudi foreign minister also called on Iran to respond to peace efforts and urged the conference to denounce and condemn the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan.

Arab Resolution -- The Arab countries have submitted a resolution calling for the establishment of a tribunal to try Israel for "war crimes," AFP reported.

OPEC Talks

After 9 days of talks OPEC oil ministers reached agreement on oil prices, probably involving a $5 per barrel cut, London PRESS ASSOCIATION reported. The ministers will hold further talks on output quotas on 11 March, the report noted.

Iran-Iraq War

The Iraqi Navy sank six enemy naval "targets" in an attack on Iranian shipping in the Khowr-e Musa area, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio.

Israel

Security forces foiled an attempt by a group of Jews to settle on Temple Mount, Jerusalem radio reported. The 45 members of the group included soldiers and supporters of Rabbi Kahana's Kakh Movement, the radio said. Meanwhile, amid further West Bank disturbances the military authorities closed Arab universities in Hebron and Bethlehem, according to the radio. In another development, visiting former U.S. President Jimmy Carter met with former Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa, the radio noted.

Jordan, PLO on Carter Visit

The Jordanian paper AR-RA'Y said Jimmy Carter's reported statement to former Gaza Mayor ash-Shawwa that the internal situation in the United States makes it impossible to pressure Israel is a "significant statement" signifying a retreat from the Reagan plan and calling into question the U.S. Administration's seriousness about its peace efforts, Amman radio reported.

A Baghdad Voice of PLO commentary on Carter's Middle East tour said the current "upheaval" in the West Bank and Gaza shows the "godfather of Camp David" that the Palestinians reject the Camp David accords and want an independent state. The prospects of coexistence implied in the Camp David accords are not only difficult but impossible, the radio added.

Lebanon

In light of the forthcoming visits to the United States by the Israeli and Lebanese foreign ministers, the Lebanese-U.S.-Israeli negotiations are expected to be "transferred in practice" to Washington, Beirut radio reported. In a separate development, the Portuguese Cabinet turned down a Lebanese request that Portugal send troops to join the multinational force, Lisbon radio reported.

Egypt

Relations With Pakistan -- Pakistan has reestablished relations at the ambassadorial level with Egypt, AFP reported citing an Egyptian Foreign Ministry announcement.

Court Criticism of Ministers -- The ethics court criticized three cabinet ministers and a former prime minister for being "negligent" and "complacent" toward 'Ismat as-Sadat because of his family connections with late President Anwar as-Sadat, AFP reported citing the court's report on the recent trial of 'Ismat as-Sadat. The criticized officials are the ministers of supply, industry and transport, as well as former Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil.

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ICO APPEALS TO IRAQ, IRAN TO CEASE FIRE, NEGOTIATE

JN101642 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1628 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Mar (INA) -- The Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] has appealed to both Iraq and Iran to immediately observe a cease-fire and start negotiations on the basis of the peace plan that had been presented by the ICO committee for solving the dispute between the two sides so that all potentials of the two sides and the Islamic countries will be utilized for liberating Palestine and holy Jerusalem.

This came in an appeal issued today by the ICO and was forwarded to Taha Muhyi au-Din Ma'ruf, Iraqi vice president and head of the Iraqi delegation to the Nonaligned Summit Conference, by Bangladesh Chief Law Administrator Hussain Mohammad Ershad and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, in their capacity as representatives of the Good Offices Committee.

'Arafat told the INA team in New Delhi that a copy of this appeal will be handed over to the head of the Iranian delegation this evening by Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and the head of the Malaysian delegation to the nonaligned summit.

'Arafat added that the Good Offices Committee met yesterday under the chairmanship of Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure and made this appeal at the end of its meeting.

This evening, Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf met with Bangladesh Chief Law Administrator Hussain Ershad and Yasir 'Arafat, who handed him a copy of the appeal pertinent to the cease-fire. The vice president and head of the Iraqi delegation expressed his appreciation for the Good Offices Committee's past and present endeavors, stressing Iraq's ceaseless response to these endeavors which aim at solving the conflict in accordance with the principles of the ICO and the Nonaligned Movement. The following is the text of the appeal.

The Islamic peace committee, which met in New Delhi on 10 March 1983 under the chairmanship of His Excellency Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, having reviewed the state of affairs between Iraq and Iran for the past 3 years;

Having assessed its work since it was formed in February 1981 by the third Islamic summit in Mecca and At-Ta'if;

Having realized the great harm this war causes to Iraq and Iran as well as to the entire Islamic nation;

Having defined the danger which could affect world peace should the conflict in the Gulf region continue, and;

In view of its apprehension over the results of this conflict on the cohesion, unity, and strength of the Islamic nation in facing the challenges;

Appeals to the two sides to immediately observe a cease-fire and start negotiations on the basis of its peace plan for resolving the dispute between the two sides so that all potentials of the two countries and the Islamic countries can be utilized for liberating Palestine and holy Jerusalem.

The Islamic peace committee reiterates to the two sides its readiness to resume its direct contacts and negotiations for the sake of reaching a settlement acceptable to the two sides.

The Islamic peace committee seizes the opportunity to express its appreciation of the efforts exerted by the other organizations and countries for resolving this dispute, particularly the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and Algeria -- efforts which embody the will of the Islamic nation, the Third World countries, and the entire international community to end this conflict.

COMMITTEE WORK ON FINAL DAY OF SUMMIT NOTED

BK110855 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] The Seventh Nonaligned Summit entered its concluding day today. The Political Committee of the nonaligned summit has decided to remit to the bureau of the conference the section in the draft political declaration relating to the Iran-Iraq conflict. This was stated by the conference spokesman at a press briefing a short while ago.

The Economic Committee has adopted the section on the charter of economic rights and duties of states. The Economic Committee also approved three major documents submitted by its drafting group. These are: an action program for economic cooperation for development and the declaration on collective self-reliance among nonaligned and other development countries.

AFP Report

BK110951 Hong Kong AFP in English 0933 GMT 11 Mar 83

[By Peter Mackler]

[Text] New Delhi, March 11 (AFP) -- The Seventh Nonaligned Summit today wound down to its final scheduled day amid moves on several fronts to toughen up language against the United States in the movement's political communique.

Conference sources also said the summit was expected to back the Arab League peace plan for the Middle East adopted last year and call for a tribunal to try Israel for alleged "war crimes" in occupied territories.

Meanwhile, discussions continued until the last minute on the 101-member movement's position on the Iran-Iraq war, with both warring countries reported to be standing firm in their respective positions.

Despite efforts by summit host India to keep the communique as neutral as possible sources said that movement hardliners had succeeded in injecting stronger mentions of U.S. policy in Asia, the Middle East and Latin America. Perhaps the toughest reference was a section that speaks of U.S. "liability" in crimes committed on Palestinian refugees and criticizes Washington for violating its commitments to guarantee their safety.

The Political Committee also accepted a compromise proposed by chairman Zambia on a North Korean demand for withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea that was part of the 1979 Havana summit but left out of the Indian draft. The text supports peaceful reunification of the peninsula "free of all foreign interference" and expresses the hope that this "would be enhanced by the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the area."

A conference spokesman also confirmed that the Political Committee had approved amendments that add mentions of U.S. policy in Latin America as sought by Cuba and other pro-Soviet movement "radicals."

He said that the final version of the Latin American section was more in line with the communique issued by nonaligned foreign ministers in Nicaragua in January which was mild but still tougher than the Indian draft.

But on some other fronts, the United States escaped relatively unscathed at the summit where despite several vitriolic anti-U.S. attacks there was no major move as in Havana to recognize the Soviet Union as the nonaligned world's "natural ally."

The communique to be submitted to the summit here reflects a desire by Sri Lanka not to jeopardize U.S. participation in a conference on the Indian Ocean next year by singling out the American base on Diego Garcia in a denunciation of superpower militarization of the region.

The text now separates the military issue from the question of Mauritian sovereignty over Diego Garcia and the rest of the Chagos Archipelago, although the latter section mentions the U.S. base as a complicating factor, sources said.

The sources said that a resolution submitted by the Arab members except Egypt condemns Israel for the "acts of genocide" and massacres at the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon last year.

The text also asks the "international community to set up a war crimes tribunal in order to try Israel under the international law for the crimes committed against the Palestinian people in all the territories which it has occupied since its establishment in 1948.

A reliable source said that the summit is expected to adopt the resolution, which also backs the Arab League peace plan adopted in Fes, Morocco, calling for creation of a Palestinian state and international guarantees for all states in the region. Israel is included by inference.

With the questions of the nonaligned position on the Iran-Iraq war and the venue for the next summit in 1986 still pending, there were rumors the five-day gathering here would be extended. But there was no official confirmation.

DELEGATES HOLD PRESS CONFERENCES, MEETINGS

Afghan Prime Minister

BK101623 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Some world leaders today held separate news conferences in New Delhi. The Afghan prime minister, Mr Keshtmand, called upon Pakistan to show in practice at next month's Geneva talks that it means to have a political solution of the developments around Afghanistan. He said his government is willing to enter into direct talks with Pakistan on the issue, but the so-called refugees will have no part in them. He offered to take back all of them promising not to prosecute anyone.

Replying to a question, Mr Keshtmand said the Soviet troops would withdraw from his country as soon as all outside interference stops and there is a firm guarantee that it will not be repeated.

Syrian President

JN101946 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1745 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Mar (SANA) -- President Hafiz al-Asad has continued his great activities inside and outside the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi. The president was at the center of numerous important meetings between the leaders and representatives of the various continents to discuss the critical topics which were devoted to the summit's subcommittees and various important topics on the agenda.

Following his great activities and numerous meetings all day Wednesday, President al-Asad received Prime Minister of Grenada Maurice Bishop at his place of residence yesterday evening. They talked about the topics being discussed by the summit committees, cooperation between the two countries, and several issues of mutual interest. Bishop expressed support for Syria and its hostile positions against imperialism, Zionism, and racism which were voiced during his speech before the summit.

Late Wednesday evening at his place of residence, the president received Afghan Prime Minister Keshtmand who conveyed to him a message and greetings from Afghan President Babrak Karmal. The president accepted them with thanks and conveyed similar greetings. The discussion dealt with topics submitted before the summit and cooperation and relations between the two countries.

President Hafiz al-Asad began his Thursday morning activities by meeting with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil at 0900 New Delhi time. The two held a closed cordial and brotherly meeting which lasted 1 1/2 hours, during which they continued the discussion of topics touched on during their expanded meeting on Wednesday afternoon, which was attended by Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan; Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim; the personal envoy of the Lebanese president; Jean 'Ubayd; and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddom.

Following this closed meeting, the president made a statement to the Syrian and Lebanese press, in which he answered a question on topics discussed with the Lebanese president. He said: We have discussed several issues relating to the situation in our region and issues that are important to both Syria and Lebanon. We are determined to safeguard the common interest of Lebanon and Syria. Syria will, as always, be with Lebanon without any reservation or hesitation. We in Syria are willing to offer all sacrifices for the liberation of Lebanon from the Israeli occupation and in light of what we have discussed there are no differences between Syria and Lebanon.

The president added: Syria is determined to safeguard Lebanon's security. Lebanon has affirmed its determination to safeguard the security of Lebanon and Syria. Naturally, no one can ignore the common interests, history, and geography that link Syria and Lebanon. I was very pleased to have met with President Amin al-Jumayyil because as you know I know him very well from before and we all recall his stands during the events in Lebanon. He always adopted a wise position and his attention centered on Lebanon's interest within this context, the context of Lebanon's interests that dictates the relation between Syria and Lebanon.

The president added: The talks were brotherly and friendly and will definitely contribute toward reinforcing the existing brotherly bonds between Syria and Lebanon. We are optimistic that future cooperation between Syria and Lebanon will be better than in the past and you pressmen have a role to play in this regard.

Asked if there will be further contacts, the president said: Yes, we have agreed to hold continuous contacts in one form on another. We support President Amin al-Jumayyil's nationalist Lebanese course which serves the Lebanese and Arab interest.

President Hafiz al-Asad received Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid at 1030 today. The talks dealt with the situation in the Arab region, topics on the summit's agenda, and the resolutions submitted before the summit committees.

This afternoon, President Hafiz al-Asad received 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, head of the Libyan delegation to the conference, at 1330 New Delhi time. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, attended the meeting. The talks dealt with the topics being discussed by the summit, issues submitted before the summit's subcommittees, and Middle East issues.

At 1515 New Delhi time this afternoon, President Hafiz al-Asad paid a visit to Mrs Indira Gandhi, Indian prime minister and chairman of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit. The talks dealt with relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and India, the nonaligned summit, and the situation in the Middle East. Mrs Gandhi expressed her appreciation for the president's attendance at the seventh summit in New Delhi in view of his prominent position and his international political standing. The president thanked Mrs Gandhi for her positions on Arab issues and praised her success in handling the summit proceedings. He expressed his confidence that her leadership will give the Nonaligned Movement further effectiveness.

At 1730 New Delhi time today, President Hafiz al-Asad received at his place of residence Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, head of the Saudi delegation and foreign minister. The discussion dealt with the work of the nonaligned summit, topics being discussed by the summit and its subcommittees, and issues relating to the Arab region.

Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister

NC101614 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1455 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Mar (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that the convening of the 7th Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi will give a new impetus to the movement.

During a press conference held in New Delhi today, 'Ali expressed on his own behalf and on behalf of the Egyptian delegation deep appreciation of the Indian people and government's efforts in successfully organizing the conference. He also praised the efforts of the Indian diplomacy for securing a positive outcome for the conference.

During his press conference ' Ali dealt with President Husni Mubarak's talks during his presence in New Delhi and also the Egyptian delegation's meetings in the Indian capital. He said that the convening of the Nonaligned Conference and the presence of 101 states was a great opportunity for holding meetings. President Mubarak held over 20 meetings with kings and leaders of member-states in the movement. He added that he and the minister of state for foreign affairs had held 40 meetings with 40 foreign ministers within the framework of consultations on the topics submitted to the economic and political committees and also on the bilateral level to exchange views.

Asked a question on President Mubarak's meetings with the Arab leaders, 'Ali said that Egyptian-Arab relations have been maintained in one way or another since the Camp David agreements. He explained that there is an Arab understanding of Egypt's stand and international obligations. Egypt, which maintains consistent stands toward the Arab causes, has not abandoned the Palestinian people's rights -- a matter which became clear during the autonomy talks.

'Ali added: Following Egypt's stand toward Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance, it has become clear to the Arabs that Egypt is Egypt and that there has been no change in its policy toward the crucial causes. Hence, there have been contacts with the Arab leaders, with the exception of a few of them.

'Ali affirmed that the Nonaligned Summit Conference was an opportunity for the Arab brothers to meet with Egypt and to consult with it on a number of topics, above all the Palestinian issue and the Lebanese problem -- matters which are of mutual interest to Egypt and the Arab world.

Answering a question on Egypt's stand toward the Iraqi-Iranian war, 'Ali said that Egypt has constantly expressed its readiness to play a mediating role to end the war, especially after Iraq expressed readiness to stop the war and to adhere to the Algiers 1975 border agreement signed with Iran. This also became evident in the statement which the head of the Iraqi delegation delivered before the Nonaligned Summit Conference yesterday.

'Ali noted that Egypt, which hosted the second nonaligned summit conference, has the potential to mediate and that Iran must respond to the mediation efforts of the United Nations, the Islamic group and the Nonaligned Movement because the continuation of the war is inconsistent with nonalignment.

'Ali was asked whether President Husni Mubarak had met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. He said: President Mubarak did not meet with Yasir 'Arafat for reasons which we all know. The PLO's statement in Algiers has harmed Egyptian-Palestinian relations.

'Ali affirmed that Egypt has not, and will not, abandon the Palestinian cause. He said: We sacrificed blood and money for 30 years. When the peace efforts began, Egypt firmly acted toward achieving the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

'Ali said that contacts have been held with some Palestinians regarding the [Palestine National Council] declaration and the "irresponsible" statements that have been issued by some PLO members. He added: This will not make us abandon the Palestinian issue and the peace efforts to achieve the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

Replying to a question on the Arab draft resolution on the Palestinian, Middle East and Lebanese issues and Egypt's role in this regard, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Egypt has taken part from the beginning in the drafting of this resolution on these three issues along with some Arab states and Palestine and the other nonaligned states.

He added: We have accepted this draft after introducing some Egyptian amendments. As for Libya's amendments, they were completely rejected by the Arab group, and therefore, have not been considered by the drafting committee.

He pointed out in this regard that Egypt submitted a counterpaper to that of Libya's, and Libya had to withdraw its amendments after that.

Asked about the peace efforts in the Middle East area, 'Ali said that with regard to the current efforts for a settlement in Lebanon and for settling the Palestinian problem, there is no doubt that there are new elements, such as the Fes and Reagan initiatives. But there is a complete conviction that it is impossible to continue the efforts for a comprehensive settlement except after a timetable for the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon is worked out.

He added: Furthermore, it is necessary for Jordan and the Palestinians to take part in the future negotiations and to expand the circle of these negotiations among the United States, Israel and Egypt.

'Ali continued: The autonomy negotiations went on for 3 years, but Israel made a wrong interpretation of the Camp David accords concerning autonomy, despite the fact that Carter explained them in his recent book. Carter explained the concept of autonomy as a transitional stage to be followed by self-determination.

He said: Hence, we are of the opinion that the circle of negotiations should be expanded and the United States should be given a chance. If it is unable to do anything, then there must be other alternatives which can be raised through the United Nations.

'Ali pointed out that within the framework of the efforts to settle the Palestinian problem, there is still pending at the United Nations an Egyptian-French draft resolution which speaks about the right of self-determination for the Palestinians and simultaneous and mutual recognition between the Israeli and Palestinian sides.

Replying to a question about the fate of Egyptian-Soviet relations, 'Ali said: No doubt there has been improvement in the relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union in the economic sphere at present. The volume of trade between them has reached about $500 million at the end of 1982.

He added: It is natural that Egypt should have normal relations with all the countries in the world, including the Soviet Union.

He continued: The time will soon come when we can see an Egyptian ambassador in Moscow and a Soviet ambassador in Cairo. He explained that the relations between the two countries have not been broken off, but there are no ambassadors at present.

Asked about President Mubarak's recent statements concerning Egyptian-Palestinian relations, 'Ali said that President Mubarak was referring to the recent Palestinian statement [adopted at the Palestine National Council meeting].

He added: Egypt has a government elected by the party and the people. Consequently, we consider this as interference in our internal affairs, and we permit no one to do that.

Replying to a question about the interpretations which the Palestinians -- with whom he met -- gave for the Palestine National Council statement, 'Ali said: The interpretations they gave, in my opinion, are unsatisfactory, particularly since they were followed by irresponsible statements in some Arab newspapers, and this actually constitutes a deterioration in the relations which existed between Egypt and the PLO during the Lebanese crisis.

In reply to another question, 'Ali affirmed that the Camp David accords are an international commitment which Egypt will honor, and they are the only document which [words indistinct] that will deal with all the elements contained in the Camp David accords. He said that Camp David accords are better [as received] in that they mention the right of self-determination.

Asked about Israel's position on the peace process, 'Ali said: There is no doubt that Israel maintains inflexible positions, such as on the continuation of the building of settlements, which is considered illegal and contravene the Geneva agreements and the UN resolutions. It is also contrary to the Camp David accords.

Therefore, Israel must submit to world public opinion and accept President Reagan's initiative [words indistinct] the peace process. It must also recognize that it cannot have both land and peace, or expansion and peace.

Replying to a question on Egypt's position on the situation in Afghanistan, 'Ali said that Egypt's position from the beginning has been against the intervention of foreign forces in the affairs of another country on the pretext of [words indistinct].

(?He called) in this regard for the withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan and the need to give the Afghan people the right to determine their own future and to choose their legitimate government.

Regarding relations between Egypt and Cyprus, 'Ali expected the relations between the two countries to be restored in the near future, pointing out that Egypt has recently received a number of delegations from Cyprus. [passage indistinct]

Iran's Musavi

LD101519 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1356 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 10 (TANJUG) -- Iran has rejected Iraq's peace plan, claiming that to be found behind it is, reportedly, nothing else but a propaganda action. Iranian Premier Mir-Hoseyn Musavi told a press conference here Thursday. He replied to a peace offer from Taha Ma'ruf, Iraq's vice-president, in the general debate at the 7th Non-aligned Summit Wednesday night.

The Iranian premier charged Iraq with not observing any international agreements, adding that an agreement on ways for solving the Iran-Iraq dispute was reached in Algiers as early as in 1975, but Baghdad violated its provisions.

Musavi reiterated Iran's well-known conditions for bringing an end to the present war.

SPEECHES AT NONALIGNED SUMMIT 10 MARCH SESSIONS

Text of Saudi Foreign Minister

LD102056 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1735 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 10 March (SPA) -- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has affirmed that there can be no just and lasting peace in the Middle East as long as Israel continues to plan aggression and expansion.

Delivering the Kingdom's speech at the Nonaligned Summit Conference today, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, affirmed that the Arabs advocate peace; this is evident from the resolutions adopted at the Fes summit conference which have won world support for their realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestine people.

Following is the text of the speech delivered by Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal:

In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate.

God said in his holy Koran: "Mankind was but one nation, but differed later. Had it not been for a word that went earlier forth from thy Lord, they would have settled their own differences." He also said: "God does not commit injustice, but the people do."

Your excellency the chairwoman, Your Majesties, and Hignesses, in the name of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia I am happy to convey to Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian prime minister, sincerest congratulations on her election as chairwoman of this important conference. I am confident that through her experience, skill, firmness and farsightedness, the conference will achieve the desired success and positive results for which we all aspire. I also wish to congratulate the deputy chairmen and members of the bureau on their election, wishing them all success in the performance of their duties.

I have the pleasure to express our special appreciation to the Indian Government and people for the excellent welcome and arrangements India made to ensure the success of this conference. I also wish to express our utmost appreciation of the important speech Mrs. Indira Gandhi the Indian prime minister, has delivered and which I hope will enable us to attain the success to which we aspire.

I take this opportunity on behalf of the Kingdom to salute the efforts made to maintain the cohesion of the Nonaligned Movement and to keep it away from a fate of division and fragmentation. The Kingdom appreciates the brotherly Iraqi Republic's constructive stand of relinquishing the 7th summit, and congratulates the Indian Government on the unanimous agreement for it to host the summit. The Kingdom stresses the importance of uniting the movement's ranks and distancing it from causes for division, weakness and fragmentation so that it will be able to carry out the positive role it has planned for itself and to adopt this role as a program and method. Perhaps what causes optimism is that this is a unanimous demand which the speakers in this conference have expressed with the utmost clarity, while stressing their desire to return the movement to its correct path. It is fortunate that this conference is being held in India, which has been and still is forming one of the important main pillars of this movement. India has been able not only to maintain this movement's original principles, but, through this self control, wisdom and political maturity which its leaders -- headed by India's great leader, Gandhi -- have followed it has been able to translate these principles and objectives into deeds. We are convinced that the wise Indian leadership, which the movement is fortunate to have for the next 3 years, will return originality to the movement, keep it away from domination and control, and enable it to reach the noble objectives for which the movement was established.

Chairwoman, the Nonaligned Movement is functioning in a troubled and unstable world. It is moving amid mighty forces which continue to fight each other and amid countries which have always sought domination and control. The use of force in international relations has once more begun to occupy a prominent place in contemporary international life. The gap between the rich countries and the poor countries has widened. The superpowers' infringement on the sovereignty of the small power is increasing. Aggressive practices by some countries have continued and worsened. People's legitimate rights to self-determination have been squandered.

This situation and these negative facts have left their print on the Nonaligned Movement itself. Although this movement has made tangible achievements and has increased in size by embracing a large number of countries from the international community, it has been afflicted by some serious problems which periodically threatened its ability to perform its desired role. The Nonaligned Movement has been subjected to both direct and indirect interference in the affairs of its countries.

Certain currents have found their way into the movement, dividing the world into natural allies and natural enemies. The nonaligned countries have found themselves classified into various categories -- a matter which led to the deepening of differences between them and squandered much of the movement's efforts and capabilities.

This matter demands that all of us defend the sound course of the Nonaligned Movement and bolster the original foundations on which its principles were founded so that we can restore the true meaning and original essence of nonalignment.

The Nonaligned Movement's ability to face these challenges is not confined to the intensification of its member-countries' cooperation among themselves, which would bring advantages and benefits to these countries. It extends to the member-countries' ability to overcome the disputes that they develop among themselves. Leaving these conflicts unsolved, as is the case in the Iraq-Iran war which is taking place between two neighboring countries which are members of our movement, will undermine the cohesion of the Nonaligned Movement and disintegrate and divide it. For this reason, we call for joining our efforts to increase cooperation among ourselves with our sense of responsibility and our ability to find suitable solutions for our problems, problems which threaten our movement's unity, its effectiveness and its ability to perform the role demanded from it.

On the other hand, we have begun to witness persistent efforts by the superpowers to impose their domination and influence over the other countries, thus sparking off an international conflict which arouses concern and tension throughout the world.

As a nonaligned country, we must keep ourselves away from this conflict and protect ourselves from its evils so that our homelands will not become a theater for it and so that we do not become submissive instruments thrown into the kiln by the hands of the superpowers; it does not matter whether these powers are Eastern or Western, whether socialist or capitalist. On this basis, we must be independent in our opinions and stands, we must keep our independence removed from the atmosphere and effects of international conflict and we must stress our neutrality by deed and not by word.

Madam Chairwoman of the conference, in the last few months the world has witnessed grave events which have a new and dangerous dimension in the Middle East. We must stop and examine their consequences. Israel has added a new crime in Lebanon to the list of its crimes, thus stressing with all clarity and defiance that Israel's ambitions of domination, control, expansion and occupation are unlimited.

These encroachments and the dangerous dimensions which the Middle East crisis has witnessed in the last few months, as well as the Zionist entity's inhuman practices both in Jerusalem and throughout the occupied territories are irrefutable evidence that just and lasting peace cannot be established in the region as long as Israel schemes for aggression and expansion, and as long as the international community does not challenge its schemes with many resolutions of rejection, condemnation and denunciation.

As Arabs we have proven that we are advocates of peace, peace based on justice, and not peace imposed by force and conquest. True peace is not based on aggression and destruction, and is not based on racist beliefs and aggressive intents. The Arabs' conviction of the need to establish a just and lasting peace in the region must not become a cause for which they pay a price for their belief in justice, truth and peace.

The recent Arab summit conference in Fes confirmed the Arabs' definite turn toward peace based on justice -- peace that would obtain the security and safety of all the countries in the region, including the Palestinian state, and would guarantee the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to return, to self-determination and to establish their independent state on their own land; peace, the foundation of which will not collapse and the pillars of which will not be constructed without the participation of the Palestinians being represented by the PLO, their sole legitimate representative -- even though the Arab summit conference was convened under very delicate circumstances with regard to the Palestinian and Middle East issues.

The leaders of the Arab nation have borne their historic duty and have agreed on the plan that is bound to regain Arab rights based on the leaders' firm belief in the Arab nation's ability to achieve its objectives and to remove the signs of aggression, and out of the Arab nation's concern to use all means in the effort to achieve peace based on the countries in the Middle East region and as its contribution to the efforts made by all forces which love peace and justice.

Based on international legitimacy, the 12th Arab Summit Conference has adopted the Arab peace plan which we hope will be the beginning of a new era that will restore peace and stability to the Middle East and will terminate the state of war, from which all people in the region have suffered.

The positive response and wide support with which the Arab peace plan has been met internationally is a source of optimism. This support was particularly manifested as a result of the contacts carried out by the seven-member committee formed by the Arab summit conference to contact the permanent members of the UN Security Council in order to explain the dimensions of the Arab peace project and obtain positive results. There is no doubt that the nonaligned countries' support for the Arab peace plan will give it a strong impetus, adding a new achievement to the plan that will enhance both its position and the possibility for its success in the coming decisive stage.

The positive results the Palestine National Council achieved at its recent conference in Algeria are also a source of optimism. Those results clearly indicate that the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO, have been able to face the challenges of the events in Lebanon and to emerge from that crisis stronger and with more unity and harmony. Those results have furnished brilliant evidence of the positiveness of Palestinian action and the independence of Palestinian decision, a matter that inspires in us hope and optimism for future Palestinian activity, whether on the battlefield or at the negotiating table.

Madam Chairman, the issue of Palestine represents a blatant example of international political injustice. In fact, it gives a clear picture of Israel's disdain for the highest human values and principles -- her crude challenge to the resolutions adopted by the international community represented by the United Nations Organization, the persistent expansionist policies which she pursues, and the racist practices which she commits. There is no dark record in the entire history of the world, old and new, that is as dark as Israel's record for barbaric aggressions and crimes which she has committed and which are similar to the Nazi and fascist crimes committed during the first half of this century.

The leaders of the Zionist entity -- with the terrorist acts they practice, the expansionist schemes they implement and the racist hateful ideas in which they believe -- seem to not to have benefited from the lessons of history. They did not comprehend the past, they are unable to see the reality of the present and they will not be able to read the future. Fanaticism has blinded their eyes, racism has blurred their vision and arrogance has left the road with no traces before them. Therefore, we demand that these to which the Zionist entity is indebted in its founding and continuous existence, we specifically demand that the United States -- the country which grants Israel many of its factors of strength and many of its sources of living -- check Israel before the danger is aggravated and before the spark of violence and disturbance is kindled, something which will threaten the security and stability not only in the region but throughout the world.

As a superpower, the United States, while shouldering special responsibility toward maintaining international peace and security, is standing at this decisive stage on a crossroads. Either her role will be compatible with the principles of right and justice and with the principle of people's right to self-determination, or she will lose her credibility and her effectiveness in influencing events in the Middle East region.

Madam Chairman the situation in Lebanon is still inflammable, explosive and fraught with dangers. Because whenever any initiative emerges seeking a just and comprehensive solution of the Palestine question and the Middle East conflict, Israel rushes to anticipate matters by occupying more Arab land. They try to abort these initiatives and cause them to concentrate on dealing with the complications of the new reality created by its aggression -- hence Israel's invasion of Lebanon and its attempt to change its internal political scene in a manner that would service its interests and its quest for domination of the region.

The Israeli presence in Lebanon is a military one; it is an aggression achieved through the force of invasion. It will always be the main cause of the deterioration of conditions. The key to the solution of the current situation in Lebanon lies in the unconditional withdrawal of the invading Israeli forces from all of the territories outside the international borders.

The Israeli view of the situation in Lebanon, and indeed in the entire Middle East, stems from racist and serious expansionist factors. It is founded on the arrogance of power and the love of domination. Israel's presence in Lebanon will only intensify destruction and collapse. The solution for the Lebanese problem must be based on respect for Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, Arab character; on the unity of its people and its government; and on preserving the rights of all those who live there on the basis of equality, mutual respect, coexistence and cooperation.

Madam Chairman the continuation of the Iraq-Iran conflict has caused deep concern in our area and anxiety over finding a solution. We are extremely pained at this war, which has continued for over 2 years. between these two Muslim countries who are also members of the Nonaligned Movement.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has supported all efforts that were exerted in the past and continues to support the efforts that are still being exerted to end the conflict. It affirms the importance of the call made by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the chairman of this conference, who called on both sides to stop the war, destruction and bleeding and also the appeal which the emir of Bahrain addressed to the conference to adopt a decision that would end this state of war.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia adds its voice to that of the international community in asking Iran to respond to the UN Security Council resolutions; to the mediation efforts being made between the two countries, to the unilateral Iraqi initiative when it ceased firing and withdrew its forces to within its borders; as well as to the readiness for negotiation with Iran which Iraq constantly expresses in order to find a just settlement that would bring about security, stop destruction, give everyone his due and establish a policy of good neighborliness and noninterference in the internal affairs of others.

Madam Chairman, the situation in Afghanistan is still painful and disturbing. Despite the UN resolutions in this regard and despite the repeated calls by international circles for the withdrawal of the Soviet forces and for the respect of Afghanistan's political independence and nonaligned character, Afghanistan is still, at this very moment, suffering under the yoke of direct military occupation. This has robbed the Afghan people of their independence and freedom and has deprived them of exercising their sovereignty over their land. The grave situation that resulted from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan continues to arouse the concern and fears of the region's peoples and poses a threat to the security and stability of the region as well as to international peace and security.

In view of this situation, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia calls on the nonaligned member-countries to help and support the Islamic Conference Organization in its attitude toward the Soviet action in Afghanistan by denouncing and condemning this action, by siding with the Afghan people, and by working to eliminate all manifestations of oppression, suppression and occupation so that they may be able to liberate their own will and secure their own rights to freedom and independence. These rights can only be attained with the complete unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet forces from the Afghan territory.

While we appeal to the USSR to heed the legitimate demands of the Afghan people and respond to their right to self-determination, we hope that the USSR will do so in order to make its role compatbile with the causes of justice and right. We also hope that the meetings that were recently held under UN auspices will lead to positive results. In this respect, we express our pleasure at the statement made by the UN secretary general to the effect that the meetings his envoy has had with the parties concerned have ahieved satisfactory progress. We hope in this way that a solution can be reached which would guarantee the Afghan people's right to establish the political regime they want without foreign interference as well as the right of the Afghan refugeees to return to their homes.

Madame Chairman the creation of the GCC is one of the positive aspects that have taken place within the framework of the political developments witnessed by the region. This positive development is in harmony with the Arab League Charter and the Charter of the Islamic Conference Organization as well as with the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the UN Charter. As His Excellency Shaykh 'Isa Ibn Salman al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, has stated in his speech, the GCC is a consecration and bolstering of the cooperation and cohesion that exist among its member-countries. It does not constitute a bloc against anyone. In fact, it is no more than an expression of the free will of the countries concerned and of the cooperation that exists among them within the framework of the common national interest free from all foreign interference.

The GCC is a factor of stability in the region. It plays an effective role in helping to keep foreign interference away, particularly in matters of interest to the Gulf countries.

Madam Chairman, the policy of apartheid, which is still being pursued by the Government of South Africa, is a racist, hateful policy devoid of humanitarian considerations. It is based on the scorn and tyranny of man. The South African regime's continuing pursuit of this policy was the reason that it did not withdraw from Namibia and did not give that country the right to self-determination and national independence, regardless of the repeated General Assembly and Security Council resolutions which have declared in a clear manner, beyond any doubt, that the South African regime's presence in Namibia is an unlawful occupation and that it constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

While supporting the struggle of the people of South Africa, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia also supports the call to exert the necessary pressures on the states which are supporting the racist regime in South Africa in order to end that support and to force that regime to heed to international will, stop its hateful practices and immediately refrain from launching attacks against the neighboring African states; to terminate its occupation of Namibia; and to respect the UN resolutions in this regard.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia also calls on the international community to stand firm in the face of the aggressive tendency represented in the existing cooperation between South Africa and Israel. This cooperation has covered all political, economic, military and cultural fields. It became an extremely dangerous matter after it developed into the nuclear field and joint nuclear tests. Thus, it constitutes a direct threat to the people of Africa and to the Arab nation in addition to threatening international security and peace.

Madam Chairman, world peace would not be prevalant if only a number of factors were provided, among these is achieving political justice among the countries of the world, then justice could not be achieved without economic justice. [sentence as received] A number of economic facts and variables which have upset the world's traditional economic system have created the necessity of reconsidering the structure and the foundation of the international economic system in a way that will ensure that suitable solutions are found for those problems and that will make the system more able to achieve justice and to consider the rights of all countries -- on equal basis. As a developing nonaligned country, we should formulate for ourselves a realistic and practical perspective of the international economic situation of the problems from which it suffers and of the solutions proposed to eliminate these problems.

A look at that situation will show that there is an existing reality which does not need to be pointed out: The world is divided into developing countries which suffer from starvation, shortage of resources and low standards of living; and countries enjoying abundance and high standards of living. This situation constitutes an imbalance that the whole world recognizes.

While the entire world, including the advanced countries themselves, admit the existence of this international economic inbalance, there is still a lack of political will to redress the situation. The only way to deal with this imbalance lies in not confining wealth to a specific group of countries, but to transferring it and directing it from the advanced countries to the developing countries.

The transfer of authority will not mean a drop in the living standards of the advanced countries, nor is that the goal. However, widening the structural economic circle will inevitably help to increase the chances of development and to create areas which would enable the advanced countries to maintain their continued growth in the medium and long term.

We base these views on the fact that the people of the world are not longer living in isolation from each other. On the contrary, they have come a long way toward consolidating mutual reliance on each other. These people are no longer content to accept the minimum living standards. They, look forward to better standards of living. Thus, creating such standards of living is now mankind's main preoccupation.

The current international economic conditions affirm the soundness and truthfulness of the course the developing countries pursued in insisting on discussing international economic matters in a comprehensive manner. This is because of their conviction that strong links exist among the various international economic issues.

It is regretful that the international efforts aimed at starting comprehensive international economic negotiations are being hampered solely by the continued disputes over a number of procedural matters, despite the Cancun conference's affirmation that a desire exists to find an urgent international agreement within a UN framework in order to start these negotiations, and despite the seven major industrial countries' agreement at the Versaille conference to consider the comprehensive negotiations a basic political objective.

This situation demands that we ask the major industrial countries to implement the agreement reached at Versaille and to show the necessary political will to speed up the start of these negotiations and insure their success.

Madame Chairman, arriving at the economic objectives which the developing countries are striving to achieve depends primarily on the availability of a certain amount of natural resources and technical knowledge. It then depends on the will of the sons of these people, on their planning ability and on optimum use of resources in order to achieve balance, comprehensive development in the various spheres of life.

To fulfill this requisite, development aid should continue and increase. The matter calls for pooling all honest efforts to support the development institutions and groups and for strengthening their resources and their ability to play a more effective and realistic role in meeting the demands of this critical stage. This is the framework within which the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is working -- shouldering her responsibilities and making an effort to effectively contribute to solving the development problems confronting the majority of the developing countries, and making the honoring of its commitments in this respect a firm and traditional policy.

On the other hand, the Kingom of Saudi Arabia has the conviction that providing the necessary financial resources during the current decade in order to effect the necessary economic transformation and to achieve a reasonable level of comprehensive development in the developing countries in general would be feasible -- even possible -- if the industrialized countries, East and West, would begin to shoulder their fair share of this burden. In order to reach this vital objective, it is necessary to continue to nurture the cooperation and solidarity between the countries of the South, to propose new initiatives and to actively follow them up in order to start the dialogue with the countries of the North.

To win the respect and serious support of the others, we must first perform our role fully and shoulder our responsibilities with complete courage. Creating a favorable climate for comprehensive development, creating sufficient incentives for attracting public and private capital, and opening the horizons for investment based on reassuring and firm foundations are matters which we can achieve.

There are wide opportunities for cooperation and exchanging benefits among the southern countries themselves. A large number of these countries have gone a considerable way on the road to progress. These countries can extend a helping hand to the countries with less development and less exploitation of their human, technical and scientific resources in order to help the development of the less fortunate societies.

Perhaps the field of technical cooperation among the southern countries provides the first practical step on this long road. However, it must be pointed out in this regard that the lack of great progress toward activating cooperation among the southern countries is due to economic infrastructural reasons and not to any lack of specialized organizations to tackle this activity. Hence, bolstering the existing channels and increasing their effectiveness and capabilities for financing development projects instead of creating new structures for this purpose provides the best way to activate and develop cooperation among the southern countries.

Finally, I wish to affirm that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will continue to march forward, in cooperation with other member-countries of our movement and with all other countries of the world, in shouldering its responsibilities and playing its role without weakening or hesitation. It will continue to provide all the help and support it can in order to make this a symbol of the Saudi Arabian people's realization of their responsibilities. It will also do this to epitomize the principles and tolerant tenets of their religion and a manifestation of their true desire to contribute to the development and prosperity of all the peace-loving people.

God's peace and mercy be with you.

Iranian Prime Minister

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[Iranian Prime Minister Musav's speech at the Nonaligned Movement Conference in New Delhi]

[Text] New Delhi, March 10 IRNA -- "In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the beneficent.

"We have bestowed blessings upon Adam's descendants and guided them by land and sea. We have provided them with good things and exalted them above many of our creates." -- the holy Koran, Ch. 17V.70

Honourable President, distinguished delegations, ladies and gentlemen,

I wish to begin my statement by extending my greetings to the spirit of all martyrs who have risen up in defence of the deprived and for the establishment of justice throughout the world and have sacrificed their precious lives for the liberty and salvation of the deprived and the oppressed from the yoke of tyranny and injustice. I also wish to cherish the memory of the founders of the Non-aligned Movement, especially Jawaharlal Nehru, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, Ahmad Sukarno, Marshal Tito and their companions and fellow-travellers in this world movement. I will also deem it necessary to express my gratitude for the judicious decision made by the Non-aligned Movement and its just and honourable measure to shift the venue of the present conference to New Delhi, which is the home and birth place of this August movement.

"There is no doubt that India, as a pioneer and founder of the Non-aligned Movement and because of her contributions towards the advancement of the great objectives and ideals of the movement in her historical and constructive role in this venture and the adoption and execution of a firm, clear and stable policy in the international political field, has occupied a unique position in world politics and has won the respect and admiration of all peace-loving peoples throughout the world. India's status as a leading and founding member of the movement, undoubtedly originates from the great culture of its great peoples, a sublime culture which, in the first half of the present century, manifested itself in the spiritual visage of an untiring freedom-fighter, Mahatma Gandhi. The name of this truthful humanist unyielding opponent of domination of man by man, is known and revered by all free men and women throughout the world and it is an honour for us, as guests in his homeland, to revere his name and to cherish his memory.

"The aspirations, principles and objectives of the Non-aligned Movement are familiar and revered concept for the Muslim people of Iran. This familiarity springs from the fact that our Islamic Revolution commenced, continued and gained victory on the basis of principles and objectives of which the general principles of non-alignment our nation has, at a cost of tens of thousands of martyrs and invalids, only recently gained victory in a revolution the primary aims of which are to break the chains of dependence and to bring about a true independence for our people.

The example of "neither eastern nor western, our international policy is explicitly declared in the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Our people, inspired by the divine teachings of Islam and the Koran, sacrificed their precious lives for the preservation and implementation of this honourable principle. The world knows today that in February of 1979 our nation, before joining the Non-aligned Movement, dismantled some of the most important bases of American imperialism in the region. We carried out this important task without dependence on any foreign power and only by the grace of God Almighty and the struggle of the Iranian masses.

"We first established a true non-aligned policy in our own society and then joined the Non-aligned Movement. Joining the movement was, therefore not any empty political gesture. It was an action which had deep roots in the beliefs of our people, the same beliefs that inspired the great revolution of the Iranian people and that have their origins in the sacred and divine doctrine of Islam.

Islam bestows upon human beings a value-system that gives dignity to human beings and that totally defies submission to any power earth, but teaches humility and respect for the freedom and rights of all. Islam considers man the servant of God and only dependent on him and thus liberates man from all kinds of servility and submission to any world power. A nation that forms a government on the basis of this policy and philosophy cannot and shall not think of anything in the international political scene but winning true independence for all and annihilating all forms of dependence on the big powers and political and economic empires which have divided God's Earth into zones of influence. Such a nation will, undoubtedly, feel itself close to any movement which points to this great human liberation, and shall contribute to the fulfillment of its objective. This new criterion laid down by Islamic Iran is fundamental in its revolutionary value-system with regard to national and international movements.

What happened in Iran was not a simple change of government although a change of government, in itself can be considered a value when vased on humanitarian incentives -- it was rather a fundamental change in the essence of values that give meaning to the life and struggles of a society.

It was an obliteration and eradication of the false values imposed on smaller nations by hegemony-loving big powers. These powerful Satans, especially the big Satan, have always done their best through economic, military and political domination of oppressed peoples to impose and ingrain their corrupt value patterns and their abominable "ways of life" on them. They have even tried to make-believe that the remedies for the pains, and the solutions of the problems of these oppressed people rest solely with the big powers who have caused the pains and problems themselves. We are firmly determined to cast away all patterns and examples exported or dictated by imperialist arrogance cum ignorance and to substitute them, in our new and revolutionary society, with spiritual and sublime human values all of which spring from our firm belief in the teachings of Islam. According to our school of thought, the ultimate cause of all evil, oppression and injustice in human society lies in man's alienation from divine missions and spiritual guidance and making of individuals who stand on their own feet on God's Earth and rely on him heart and soul.

According to the Quran the philosophy of man's presence on Earth is to serve as the inheritor of the Earth from God. This means that even though man must be creative, use his initiative and grow in all fields of endeavour, his general orientation and programmes fro life and especially his politics and religion must have a divine source. This indeed encompasses the liberation of human societies from the meanders of evil powers that cherish the idea of oppressing and colonizing them.

It is our belief that our own spiritual value-system is the most reliable defence against the evil tendency of the oppressors for dominating others. This is the reason why, in the course of history all oppressors and imperial dominators have spread [as received] no effort in distorting these spiritual concepts and values and the most notorious machination employed by the dominent powers for the perpetuation of their oppression is the deceptive idea of separating spiritual and divine values from politics.

Pushing religion to the comfortable and undisturbed corners of churches and temples, turning religious faith into a profession for the clergy, making human activity and creativity devoid of ideological significance and divine purpose, separating prayer and worship from man's efforts to win his bread, drawing a cunning line between this world and the other, restricting the relationship between man and his creator to meaningless ceremonies and appearances, are all part and parcel of this wicked and dangerous scheme to distort our spiritual values and to perpetuate the domination of these evil forces.

The Middle East is passing through a most sensitive and epoch making period. The Zionist militarists, supported materially and other-wise by their master, American imperialists invaded Lebanon last June as the savages they are and committed the latest act of bloody barbarism of this century. More than fifty years have passed now, that the oppressed, tyrannized and innocent people of Palestine are falling victim to Zionist conspiracies and atrocities. Racist thugs and terrorists who have come to Palestine from Europe, America, Africa, and Asia and who had gathered in a strategic Middle Eastern area on the basis of some God-forsaken hypothesis of racial affinities and with evil intentions of occupation and domination of (?other) people's lands and, while shamelessly supported by the big powers all the while, committed every crime and monstrosity in the history book of barbarians and most ruthlessly drive out the helpless, innocent and God-fearing Palestinian people from their own homeland.

The massacres at Sabra and Shatila refugee camps are only the most recent examples of horrible crimes committed by Zionists in the course of an invasion of Arab lands which has been going on for many decades. Palestinians and all peoples through the world who respect freedom and justice will never forget the massacres of Deir Yasin, and Kafar Qassim, etc. But the recent invasion of Palestinian and Lebanese lands by usurper Zionists was very revealing for the Palestinians and other peoples throughout the world. This Zionist invasion and its subsequent carnage of Lebanese and Palestinian people, especially in Sabra and Shatila mournfully showed how terribly unprotected, how tragically deserted and how innocently victimized the Palestinian nation is in this unscrupulous world of ours.

With our knowledge of Zionism as a corrupt, reactionary, racist and expansionist doctrine ignorantly and arrogantly dreaming of extending its forcefully obtained borders from the Nile to the Euphrates, we sincerely believe that a true lasting peace in the Middle East will be established only when the peoples of the Middle East rise up against the interests of the big satan and its illegitimate Zionist monster-child and properly punish these latter day Nazis. We also repeat and reaffirm our proposal for the expulsion of the Zionist non-entity from all international organizations and institutes and the boycotting of its evil supporter the United States of America in all fields.

In a world where oppressive powers are constantly engaged in falsifying and distorting the teachings of God's prophets the Islamic Revolution of Iran was a cry of protest uttered from the human heart. It showed, once again, that when faith in God and belief in the eternity of man make up his spirit and make his life and his social activities meaningful, when millions and millions of the oppressed masses profess their faith in God and become conscious of the vanity and falsity of the oppressive powers which dominate the world, and rise up against them in such a spirit, that these satans shall have no choice but to take to their heels with their tails between their legs.

All political decisions in the Islamic Republic of Iran have their bases in this divine doctrine and spiritual value-system. Thus, the respect and honour in which we hold the Non-aligned Movement is because of the anti-imperialist nature of the intentions of its founders and the original principles for its foundation. The Non-aligned Movement is identified with the criteria and principles that form the philosophy of its formation and we should all respect them and firmly adhere to them.

The message of the Islamic Revolution of Iran to the Non-aligned Movement is this: The prestige and dignity of the movement depends totally on its standing up to the superpowers and its outspoken reaction to their infiltrations, and the most genuine source of support and the best guarantee of the successful continuation of the movement is taking the aspirations of the peoples seriously and honouring their will and their high level of consciousness.

Mrs. President, Today, billions of human beings are threatened with being sacrificed at the altar of avarice and ambition of the arrogant world powers and oppressive governments are using the oppressed peoples as pawns in their ugly political games and sinister politicking. The Non-aligned Movement should disarm and smash the hands of these evil political players. It must protect and safeguard the independence and the honour and dignity of all the oppressed and tyrannized nations throughout the world.

Certain susceptibilities and predilections towards the big powers which are, unfortunately, noticed within the ranks of the Non-aligned Movement are certainly, to a great extent, the outcome of attempts and plots to infiltrate the movement by the big powers. We therefore earnestly hope that no negligence or connivance on the part of the movement will help the oppressive powers in distorting the ideal of the Non-aligned Movement or in executing their anti-nonalignment conspiracies and that the members' faith in truth and justice shall rapidly block all pathetic attempts at deviating and disuniting this movement.

The increase in the number of states who are members of the movement from 25 to 101 in the space of about two decades will be a welcome sign, if it is an increase in the number of states that have truly liberated themselves from being the servants of the oppressive powers of East and West. But can we earnestly consider this numerical increase an indication of the prevalence and continuance of the principles which the heads of the non-aligned countries agreed upon the first time they met? Can all member-states of this movement adhere equally to the original principles of non-alignment?

To ensure that the Non-aligned Movement will regain its principal soundness and original direction and impeccability, it is necessary to initiate a new joint effort within the movement to dissociate it further from the superpowers and to eliminate all vestiges of dependence on them. This sensitive non-aligned principle will not be realized unless member-states refuse to provide foreign powers with military facilities and bases (i.e. a direct commitment) or to surrender to the political and economic influence of the oppressive powers (i.e. an indirect commitment). The Non-aligned Movement should firmly and decisively condemn any action by a member-state that could work towards a decree of dependence on the big powers or the superpowers.

It cannot be over emphasized that the real strength and soundness of this movement lies in its nature and quality and its comprehensive and conscientious observance of the principles and provisions of non-alignment and not to rely in the quantity and multiplicity of its member-states.

It may be necessary, in this respect, to elect a supervisory body within the Non-aligned Movement to ascertain the true realization of the movement's principles and to steer it further towards its original goals.

It goes without saying that members with obvious ties to big powers cannot participate in such a supervisory body.

Mrs President, in our fight against the big powers to regain our freedom and independence we have, thanks to the teachings of Islam, overcome this psychological barrier of the assumed superiority of the aggressive powers of the world. We have of course, faced and endured all sorts of difficulties, hardships and imposed troubles. Since the very first days of our victorious revolution, the big satan did its devilish best to break our independent will and to defeat the Islamic Revolution: economic blockades, direct military intervention, terrorism, the pouring of destructive arms into the region and a worldwide propaganda campaign to smear the revolution and revolutionary leaders with slander are but a few of these adverse measures against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

We must, however, admit that none of these antagonistic operations have been more damaging and more destructive than the military invasion of our country by a western neighbour. We did expect the big satan, that was the great loser in the Islamic Revolution of Iran to do everything in its satanic power to reverse the tide of our victorious revolution, but it was a great shock to all of us and all anti-imperialist forces in the world to witness the ruthless invasion of Iran by the ruling regime of a neighbourly country with which we share our religion and culture and twelve hundred kilometers of common borders, and with a long record of boasting about being progressive and anti-imperialist, to pathetically turn into a nasty tool for the realization of the big satan's evil intentions.

Now I would like to give an account of a war that has for thirty months now, been exerting pressure on the peoples of Iran and Iraq and which has inflicted the greatest amount of damage and destruction of our recent history on our nation.

You have received all sorts of misinformation about this war from the loud speakers of international propaganda networks which are completely at the service of American imperialism and its allies. You may, therefore, be interested to hear a few words uttered by the representative of a nation upon whom this devastating war was imposed as the penalty for having carried out a successful, anti-imperialist revolution.

This war broke out at a time when we were not only unable to attack another country, but also not even in a position to defend ourselves. It broke out not long after the revolution when we were wrestling with a host of internal problems. The reconstruction and reorganization of our country demanded so much energy, money, selfless effort and sacrifice that no one could have even thought of such an expensive, power demanding and senseless action as starting a war with a neighbour.

Therefore, we not only did not have the intention of invading any country but we lacked the means and could not do so. We were in desperate need of peaceful and friendly relations with our neighbours. And above all, starting such a war does not comply with our Islamic principles. At that time, the assumption of an Iraqi military invasion of our country which, due to oft-repeated and daily-increasing border encroachments, was becoming a probability, burdened our souls like a terrible nightmare but we still did not want to believe it.

Even on the day when, after more than a hundred border attacks within three months, Iraqi ground forces crossed the borders and invaded the north-western parts of our country, we did not and could not take considerable defensive action.

Within fifteen days, Iraqi armoured and infantry forces crossed our borders from Gasr Shirin in the north to Shatt al-'Arab in the south advancing dozens of kilometers in a straight line inside our country without meeting any sizeable resistance. Several border towns such as Mehran, Naftshahr and Qasr-e Shirin were occupied and several cities such as Abadan, Ahvaz, Khorramshahr and Dezful were seriously threatened. At the same time, the Iraqi Air Force was busy dropping bombs on big cities like Esfahan, Tabriz, Dezful and even Tehran, our capital.

What did all this unpreparedness mean? The same Iranian forces that several months later, after recovering from the initial shock and disbelief, courageously expelled the aggressive cowards from the greater part of the occupied territories, could not, in the first days of the war, even fight and resist for one full day. This simply means that we did not expect a cowardly all-out invasion by our close neighbour and were not prepared for it. Even so, a few days after this invasion when several thousand square kilometers of our territory embracing dozens of cities and hundreds of small and big villages were under Iraqi occupation, we were, astonishingly, accused of "aggression" by the Iraqi regime and the vast propaganda network of imperialism you well know about.

Objectives of this invasion: The Iranian border province of "Khuzestan" was renamed "Arabistan", puppet governors were appointed for the occupied cities and they were selected from among the fugitive generals and criminals of the shah's regime. Those changes were often announced officially and were printed in official booklets and maps. Baghdad radio gave the head of the Iraqi regime the honourable titles of "the conquerer of the "land of Magi" namely "the priesthood of ancient Persia" the "New commander of Al-Qadisiyah", the name of the battle at which the Sassanid Persians were defeated by the Muslim armies. [quotation marks as received]

Do we need clearer indication of Iraqi regime's aggressive schemes?

And now, Mr. President, we are advised to forget all the damage and destruction and to have mercy on an aggressive, cunning and ruthless enemy whose once drunken brawls are now replaced by supplications. We consider this a betrayal, betrayal of our people and all peoples in the region who may fall victim to similar aggressions in the future. We are determined not to allow the aggressor to derive any pleasure or profit from its aggression. The same political circles that once helped impose this destructive war, are now trying hard to impose a damaging and humiliating peace on us.

Mr President, the superpowers and the big powers have constantly supplied an aggressive regime which has invaded a neighboruing nation and violated its territorial integrity, with all sorts of arms and weapons. In addition to the United States, other world powers have supplied Iraq with destructive weapons such as "ground-to-ground" and "air to air" missiles and super-modern fighters. Some countries such as France have felt no shame in publicly announcing their military aid to the aggressor. Certain reactionary regimes in the region have helped the continuation of this imposed war by providing man-power and financial and military assistance to Iraq and thereby encouraged the aggressor in (?his) aggression. In spite of all these regrettable facts, it has never been our intention to continue this bloody war.

In our discussions with the peace missions that have so far come to our country, we have repeatedly confirmed our earnest desire for a just peace, a peace that complies with human dignity. We believe that a true, just and honourable peace will be realized only when the aggressive forces evacuate all occupied lands in the Islamic Republic of Iran, when the aggressor is made to pay war reparations for all the damages inflicted on the Iranian people and when the aggressive party is condemend and punished.

Be assured that if this war ends with no denunciation of aggression and punishment of the aggressor, not only the roots of aggression will not be cut but the aggressor will be encouraged, as in the case of the usurper and aggressive Zionists, to intensify its aggression and to further its violation of interntional and humanitarian principles.

Let us root out the cause of aggression in this region once and for all so that our nations may live in peace and be immune from aggressions from without, so that smaller nations may be assured that aggression will never be crowned with victory. Let us give this lesson to aggressors that the mass slaughter of human beings and destruction of populous cities will not be left with impunity. Let us not accept a peace that is more damaging than the war imposed on a nation sincerely committed to humanitarian and international principles. The world should be given an assurance that the Non-Aligned Movement is the staunch supporter of the oppressed and the firm opponent of the aggressors.

We have already informed various peace missions of our conditions for the cessation of this imposed war. What could be truly expected from our nation is the strict observance of Islamic and humanitarian principles, not the shame and humiliation of an unjust imposed peace.

Those who, instead of forcing the aggressor to respect humanitarian principles, expect a war-ridden people to forego their rights, should bear it in mind that such an attitude will never lead to the (?restoration) of peace which is supposedly the objective of their efforts.

We are not setting these conditions today when we find ourselves in a position to defend our country and to crush the arrogant enemy but we said the same thing when our prosperous cities were under occupation and when the wishful thinking enemy believed that it was a victorious little Hitler.

Another tragic event to which I would like to refer concerns the Muslim (?people) of Afghanistan. It is now three years that our brothers and sisters in Afghanistan have been fighting for their national sovereignty. So far thousands of innocent people of Afghan towns and villages, men and women, young and old, have lost their lives in the sacred and legitimate defence of their dignity and sovereignty. The Afghanistan issue is the best example of the aloofness of a government from the wishes of its own people.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is the host of some 1.5 million Afghans, believes that there is only one solution to the Afghanistan issue and that is: to meet the demands of the Afghan people.

The Afghan people, like all free people of the world, only desire to liberate their country from the clutches of foreign dominators. Peace and calm will return to this country only when the Soviet Union stops its military intervention in Afghanistan and the Afghan people are given the opportunity to decide on their own destiny without foreign interference.

This is, in fact, a right that all peoples of the world should enjoy. For this reason, the Islamic Republic of Iran has not for a moment, stopped supporting the legitimate cause of the Afghan people. Our moral and political support of the cause of the Afghan nation originates from the same human incentive that obliges us to support the heroic struggle of peoples of Western Sahara, Namibia and Eritrea and our confirmation of the struggles of the Polisario and SWAPO fronts in their respective countries. And with regard to numerous conspiracies by the big [word indistinct] against the Nicaraguan people and the heroic resistance of the people and Government of Nicaragua.

We strongly condemn the U.S. conspirators. We also declare our solidarity and support for the daily-elavating struggles of the heroic people of El Salvador against gringo imperialism. The essence of aggression and domination in all these countries is uniform but the only criterion that should be taken into account is the will of the oppressed peoples which will ultimately prevail over the oppressive powers.

In today's world, the big gap between countries with huge national resources and great wealth and countries that live at subsistence levels is growing deeper and wider every day. Material welfare and prosperity in the so-called advanced countries are mainly paid for with even more poverty and deprivation in the deprived countries.

Severe balance of payments deficits, lack of financial capital for basic productive investments, inaccessibility to world markets for goods and products, the division of world markets among monopolistic and exploitative powers, the prevention of real transfer of science and technology, and last but not least, the phenomenon of "brain drain", are a few examples of the problems Third World countries face because of the crises in the world economy.

The main cause and the root of these problems lie in the existence of politicoeconomic orders devoid of morality and spirituality as well as the exploitative policies carried out by oppressive world dominators to maintain their material interests and their political and cultural influence throughout the world.

The Western industrialized countries, by taking advantage of their economic positions, imposing limitations or economic blockades on developing countries as well as executing strict protectionist policies against them, have always tried to obstruct their economic progress. At the same time, by bringing international credit and financial organizations under their control, they try to strengthen their domination and control on the developing countries and increase their dependence on the economies of the industrialized countries and to always remain in a position to oppose any just and fundamental change in the management of the international credit and financial organizations. Therefore, at this time, the imperative of creating a bank or a credit foundation in the framework of the Nonaligned Movement which can meet the investment capital and financial needs of the countries of the Third World and which will not deepen or (?strengthen) their economic dependency, is felt more strongly than ever before.

Mrs President, it is regrettable that, although almost all the members of the oil producing and exporting countries (OPEC) are also members of the Nonaligned Movement, the oppressed and the deprived member-states of the movement do not profit much from OPEC's 400 billion barrel oil reserves and the other resources of the rich members of the movement.

By this, I do not mean to propose more financial aid by the oil exporting countries, as this is already carried out within the framework of the OPEC fund. But I wish to propose that oil producing countries ought to deposit their foreign currency earnings and reserves with a "nonaligned bank" instead of using the so-called services of the banks of "Istikbar" powers that are daily becoming fatter and happier by sucking the blood of the oppressed nations. If we do this, we may help solve many of the development problems and financial and credit deficits of the poor and the deprived and shall definitely strike an effective, revolutionary blow at world imperialism. This is a most urgent duty as, the Western industrialized countries and world imperialism, especially the big satan, are constantly engaged in hypocritical maneuvers and economic and political games to sow discord among Third World countries in order to safeguard the existing unjust and exploitative economic order of the world. The menacing movements of the superpowers in the Indian Ocean including the establishment of naval bases and military fortifications have caused deep concern among the countries of this region. The superpowers are intent on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of tension and creating anxiety and fear among the littoral states and the Asian and African countries that are working hard for peace and stability through mutual and friendly cooperation.

It is evident that such movement and maneuvres will only result in the escalation of arms race and conflict from which only the oppressive powers will benefit. It is against such a background that all the countries in the region have supported the proposal for declaring the Indian Ocean "a zone of peace."

The countries of this region should form a united front, within the framework of the strategy of "repulsion of all foreign influence," in order to drive the superpowers out of this region. The Islamic Republic of Iran, following the "neither eastern, nor western" policy, opposes the presence of all foreign powers in the Indian Ocean and believes that the security of this region could only be guaranteed by the littoral states themselves.

Mrs President, distinguished delegations, the most significant message of the countries that have denounced on the world big powers by joining the Non-aligned Movement, is a loud protest agianst the existing injustice in the world in the fields of economy, politics technology, arms production and culture. The existence of this oppressive, unjust, "Istikbar" world order is the lethal pain that the small and weak nations suffer from. This unhealthy, inhuman and illogical order must be destroyed.

You have, by your presence in this august assembly, made a great historical commitment to nonaligned aspirations to which, we are certain, we will all remain devoted. Billions of human beings in the non-aligned countries of the world are looking forward to the realization of our great ideals. Anything that would delay or suspend the execution of our decisions, would be a sin against God and humanity that will not be forgotten in the history of mankind.

Let us make a pledge with our conscience and the consciousness of our nations that we shall never substitute confidence in our own peoples with reliance on the superpowers. Let us have no fear of the godless superpower, let us only fear the wrath of God, the human conscience and the anger of the people.

Thank you, and may the peace of God be upon his righteous servants.

Text of Argentine President

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[By special correspondent]

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Mar (TELAM) -- President Reynaldo Bignone today criticized the attempt to maintain colonialism in the South Atlantic and the British military expansion in a zone which undoubtedly belongs to Latin America. He urged the Nonaligned Movement to confirm the Republic of Argentina's right of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

The chief of state also said Argentina fully identifies with the ideals of the Nonaligned Movement, "whose future it shares and whose increasing presence in international policy represents one of the best guarantees for the fulfillment of its objectives: peace, justice, and development."

General Bignone addressed the Seventh Nonaligned Summit meeting today on behalf of Argentina. His speech, which started at 1323, lasted 41 minutes. During the course of the speech, the president assessed the international political and economic situation and specifically referred to the most serious conflicts troubling humanity, reasserting Argentina's sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands.

The following is the text of President Bignone's speech, which was praised by all the heads of state attending the session at Vigyan Bhavan Palace.

Madam President, Your Highnesses, Mssrs Chiefs of States and Governments, Your Excellencies, Mssrs Delegates, observers and guests: It is a great honor to participate in this summit and to be guest of a nation whose heroic deeds, aimed at consolidating an independent and united national state, are an amazing example for history, because the strength of India's spirit finally overcame all invaders and religious and racial differences.

Therefore, I am the bearer of an authentically fraternal message from the Argentine nation. This friendship has stemmed from my country's full understanding of India's struggle to achieve its self-determination and independence, to energetically promote the economic development of its vast and rich regions, and to assert its international presence based on justice, peace and, freedom.

Madam President, we cannot avoid praising Mahatma Gandhi's lofty virtues which, combined with the decision of his entire people, brought independence to this nation, which has made such an important contribution to mankind's wisdom. Neither can we forget his political successor, Jawarharlal Nehru, for his great contribution to the consolidation of the independence and development of this great country and his invaluable contribution to the anticolonialist, anti-imperialist, and nonaligned causes. The deeds of these great men and India's role in international relations permit us to assert that the Nonaligned Movement, under India's leadership, will carry forward and strengthen the presence and prestige of this group of nations in serving the objectives of peace, justice, and the development of the peoples, to which Argentina has committed itself.

Madam President, the Nonaligned Movement represents the legitimate effort of more than 100 countries to preserve their independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and economic development in a world subject to international conflict between great powers and the struggle for power in which those powers and other highly developed nations continue to engage, usually to the direct detriment of our countries.

As the basic documents of the Nonaligned Movement rightfully point out, the achievement of universal peace requires the establishment of a just and democratic international political and economic order. This, in turn, can only be achieved when the confrontation between the great powers ends; when certain states give up their policies of power, aggression, and expansion; when all racist regimes are finally eradicated; and when the apartheid regime is eliminated and crimes against humanity -- correctly defined by the United Nations -- such as colonialism, neocolonialism, and all forms of occupation and foreign domination are suppressed.

These basic principles and objectives prompted and justify Argentina's presence within the Nonaligned Movement. The world powers, Madam President, should be well aware by now that as long as the present structure of the international system is not substantially modified in the future, the Nonaligned Movement -- which is aimed at preserving and securing the rights and interests of developing countries -- will continue to fight and to exist.

Moreover, the existence and evolution of the movement, taking into account the ups and downs of its influence, will continue to simultaneously reflect its desire to prevent dependency on world powers and its implacable intention to participate as much as possible in the course of world events.

Madam President, we live in a world that can and must choose between two extreme possibilities: a nuclear war that will kill everything or universal defeat of backwardness and poverty.

My country is deeply convinced that the second alternative is perfectly attainable if the people will unite to carry out this major task to redeem humanity and if they will adopt meaningful decisions for securing a just and lasting peace.

It is important to note in this regard that the greatest contribution as far as international collective responsibility is concerned is being made by the new and developing countries, in other words, by the member countries of the Nonaligned Movement. For this reason, we are witnessing an apparent paradox, that of our movement's vigorous internationalism and its unique and ever increasing nationalism.

Therefore, the more mature the national conscience of our people, the greater contribution they will make to strengthening the international community's political, economic, and cultural sectors. In turn, this strengthening will be a solid guarantee for peace and cooperation. In this way, these contributions will not be something imposed by the world powers; they will derive from a free agreement based on respect for the indisputable sovereignty of every nation.

In this community of free nations that comprises the Nonaligned Movement, each country retains its own personality and the power of the movement lies in the diversity of nations. Ours is not a uniform community; it is a free community of nations having equal rights. Ours is a community in which international coexistence is not only compatible with the principle of national sovereignty but stems directly and necessarily from it.

Madam President, the dimension of the nucelar and conventional arms race between the two main military powers cannot be measured. The international consequences of this situation are dreadful. These consequences are transferred from the military and political field to the social and economic field and bring suffering and fear to nonaligned countries, countries that have no part or responsibility in the race to dominate the world.

From the very beginning, our movement has noted the deadly effects and risks of the arms race. This is why it constantly has carried out a task of persuasion and has set an example at the United Nations by facilitating discussion and implementation of the proper mechanisms that will lead to the holding of negotiations on disarmament.

In the immediate future, it will be necessary to continue this pressure so that effective measures for the prevention of nuclear wars are adopted. The mere existence of nuclear arms is a threat. The Nonaligned Movement is well aware of that.

Only yesterday, Latin America believed it was safe because it was a nuclear-free zone. Today, however, it cannot rest assured. The United Kingdom, violating all its commitments, has and is deploying nuclear arms in the region of the Malvinas Islands, the South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands.

Madam President, the international situation is so serious that the UN secretary general was compelled to warn all member countries three times -- the last time here -- about the dreadful consequences that the isolation and the underestimation of the United Nations pose to international security and peace. Moreover, he urged the international community to reassert the original objectives of the UN Charter.

The new year message entitled "Dialogue for peace" issued by Pope John Paul II is also noteworthy. In his appeal addressed to all those who in some way or another are responsible for peace, to those who lead the destiny of nations, to international officials, to politicians, to diplomats, and to the citizens of all countries, he reminded them of the over 150 armed conflicts that have taken place since World War II because there was either no true dialogue or because dialogue was either broken, distorted, or voluntarily restricted. He also noted that the objective for holding a dialogue for peace should not be simply denouncing the arms race; it should seek a more just international order, a consensus over a more equitable participation of goods and services, of knowledge, of information and an express will to achieve the well-being of the people. Moreover, he particularly mentioned the North-South dialogue in his message for peace.

Madam President, I also would like to point out my country's position on some of the international conflicts which are of special interest to our movement.

In this regard, we view with deep concern the attitude of those governments that, despite the repeated appeals issued by the international community, persist in developing policies contrary to the UN Charter, the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, the Security Council, and the decisions of our movement.

Within this context, my country must reassert once again quite clearly that Israel must withdraw from Arab territories that it has occupied since 1967 and that the Palestine issue is the true issue of the Middle East crisis.

Moreover, the invasion of Lebanon last year and the brutal massacre of Palestinian civilians in West Beirut are actions which have been categorically condemned since they were flagrant and inhuman violations of the most basic principles of international coexistence.

As for the Middle East crisis, I wish to reassert our support for those actions and initiatives being carried out so that the Palestinians may exercise their inalienable right of self-determination and independence, to constitute their own nation and to be legitimately represented in the negotiations being held with this objective.

Therefore, we support the Fes plan and the international conference, that our country will attend, on the Palestine issue that will be held in Paris in August of this year.

We are certain that this conference will make a valuable contribution to increase the support of nations and peoples in favor of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

In keeping with the proper UN General Assembly resolution, I also would like to express Argentina's support for the statute for the city of Jerusalem.

As for other issues with which the international community is deeply concerned, we support Madame President Indira Ghandi's plea to Iran and Iraq to end the tragic war between them.

We also believe the Nonaligned Movement should support the final implementation of a just policy that will guarantee basic rights for the Afghan people.

Madame President, my country and its people are seriously concerned over the present situation in southern Africa. My country, as most other members of the movement, has condemned on several occasions South Africa's intransigent attitude toward and its aggressions against its neighbor countries. Similarly, my country also has supported Africa's struggle against racism and colonialism and it has always agreed on the need to complement international pressure on Pretoria with the adoption by the Security Council of practical measures to eliminate racial discrimination and to attain final independence for Namibia.

The apartheid system and the continuous and illegal occupation of Namibia, which have been rightly condemned, are downright affronts to the ethics and good will of most countries. These continuous provocations against the peace, security, and justly deserved development of the affected African people should end forever.

We are convinced these objectives can be attained by observing unanimously the independence plan for Namibia approved through Resolution No 435 (1978) of the Security Council and by giving total support to the actions carried out by the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and, particularly, by the frontline states. This is the only way for the Namibian people to really exercise, through their legitimate representatives, their right to self-determination, independence, and total respect for its territorial integrity, including respect for the Walvis Bay and the islands near its coast. Needless to say, the Republic of Argentina supports the Namibian people and it will participate in the upcoming international conference in support of the Namibian people that the UN General Assembly will hold in Paris this year.

Another issue over which my country is particularly concerned is the critical situation in Central America which is especially plagued by political instability, violence, and the constant threat of armed confrontation between sister nations.

Argentina would like to point out to this movement that the roots of the Central American crisis stem from anachronistic political and socioeconomic situations which have disregarded justice as the guiding principle of society by persistently violating the rule of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states and also stem from diversionary tactics used in the struggle for world power.

Therefore, the Argentine Republic once again ratifies its unwavering support for the principle of nonintervention, not only because it is a principle established by international law but also because it is a fundamental principle of the Nonaligned Movement, which is necessary for political understanding among nations. Right from the beginning, this has been the spirit of Argentina's support for the Mexican-Venezuelan peace proposal for the region, which we continue to support fully since that regional crisis threatens Latin America's unity, solidarity and peace.

Moreover, my country is willing to back any other initiative, such as the Mexican-Venezuelan proposal, which may have the support and solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement as was auspiciously stated by four Latin American countries at the Panamanian island of Contadora in early January 1983. On our part, we are firmly convinced that these proposals should be expressly supported by our movement because every day Latin America demonstrates a greater understanding and interest in the Nonaligned Movement. This interest became evident during the last extraordinary meeting of the Coordinating Bureau held by the ministers of the nonaligned countries in Managua, which was very successful. It is also shown in the constant request by countries of the region to join the movement. Argentina strongly supports the incorporation of these countries in the movement, especially in the case of Venezuela.

At this time of plurality and diversity, our main task is to seek through holding negotiations true common elements that will guarantee -- for the entire South American Continent -- peace, security, national independence, territorial integrity, and full respect for the principle of nonintervention.

Madam President, I must note that my country does not view the world as the scene for a permanent ideological, political, and military conflict between East and West. This would imply arbitrarily disregarding the complex and unjust system of relations that exist between the North, that is, developed countries, and the South, developing countries. Argentina, and all members of this movement, belong to the punished South for geographic, political, economic, and strategic reasons. Therefore, in view of the seriousness of the situation and since North-South relations are representative of the real international situation, North-South relations deserve all the attention of the world powers so as to establish a true (?dialogue) [words indistinct] country and their national interests.

Therefore, our countries not only have to bear the damage resulting from a categorically unjust international economic order, but also, they are still subjected to the military adventures of powers outside their region, the plundering of their territory, the foreign exploitation of their resources, the establishment of foreign military bases on their territory, and the maintenance of archaic and arbitrary colonial situations.

Of course, Latin America is not the only region experiencing a critical situation. Countries of other regions represented at this meeting also are affected. Only the support, solidarity, and influence of this movement will contribute toward eliminating these open demonstrations of colonialism, neocolonialism, and foreign domination.

In this regard, the Republic of Argentina would like to voice its solidarity with Magadascar's just claim. It hopes that, based on respect for the territorial integrity of that country, negotiations over the Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa, and Bassas da India Islands will be started with the French Government soon, seeking a just and final solution to the problem. These negotiations should take into account the pertinent decisions of the Organization of African Unity and the Nonaligned Movement.

At the same time, we would like to reiterate our firm support for the claim of the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros for the reinstatement of full and effective sovereignty over Mayotte Island in accordance with the independence and territorial integrity of that nation.

Moreover, I want to clearly voice our full support for Mauritius' sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia Island which was arbitrarily separated from Mauritius' territory through a British decision which violates UN Resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2066 (XX). A decisive contribution would thus be made so that the Indian Ocean, free of the massive military presence of the great powers, might become a zone of peace in compliance with the decisions reached by this movement and Resolution 2831 (XXVI) of the UN General Assembly.

Moreover, we want to express our support for and solidarity with the people and Government of Cyprus in their quest to achieve a just and equitable solution regarding their independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and nonalignment in keeping with the decisions of this movement and the pertinent resolutions issued by the UN General Assembly. We support the efforts being carried out in this regard by the UN secretary general.

Madam President, we have already noted that one of the main objectives of our movement is the complete and definitive eradication of colonialism, the persistence of which in modern history constitutes a serious insult to human conscience. Latin America is not foreign to this condemnable form of domination since archaic colonialist possessions are still found in our region. The case of the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands is proof of this and clearly shows how still today some great powers continue to develop policies that violate the right of territorial integrity of nations and undermine the UN ideal of universal peace.

It is unnecessary for me to reassert today the just demands on which Argentina bases its claim over the Malvinas Islands. These demands have been repeatedly advanced by my country at the United Nations and other international forums. These demands have been specifically recognized by the Nonaligned Movement, which since the Lima declaration in 1975 has persistently called for the return to Argentina of those territories that have been illegally occupied by the United Kingdom since 1833.

In this regard, the Nonaligned Movement issued declarations at its meetings in Lima in 1975, Sri Lanka in 1976, and Havana in 1979, which are still in force. These declarations reasserted that the islands belong to Argentina and they categorically rejected the application of the principle of self-determination in this case. As is well known, the 1,800 British subjects who reside on the islands, who are employed by their government and the monopoly that owns the lands, are obviously a form of colonialism that has been imposed by force by an exploiting power.

Moreover, it must be noted that the UN General Assembly has recognized the existence of a dispute between Argentina and Great Britain over sovereignty, and with the valuable cooperation of nonaligned countries it has repeatedly asked the two governments to resolve this dispute through negotiations. In addition, the UN General Assembly has noted that the solution of the sovereignty conflict is the only way to decolonize the islands.

It is well known that for 17 years my country has striven unsuccessfully to make London comply with the UN General Assembly resolutions. During this long period, the British Government not only showed a complete lack of will and political ability to resolve the dispute over the sovereignty issue, it also showed an uncomprehensible insensitivity when it came to appreciating the importance this issue has for the Argentine nation. The recent statements issued by British sources regarding the policy implemented by the successive governments in this regard clearly show that there was always an interest in delaying any diplomatic solution of the conflict while the Argentine Government was led to believe that true negotiations were being carried out.

Madam President, the crisis which occurred some months ago is sufficient proof of the seriousness of the UK-Argentine dispute. For this reason, the international community should give special attention to the future of this important and yet unresolved issue. Nonaligned countries particularly should dedicate special consideration to this issue because their interests are opposed to the perpetuation of colonialism in the South Atlantic and to Great Britain's military expansion in an area that was expressly recognized by the declaration of Managua as an inseparable part of Latin America.

The recent administrative and military measures and actions adopted and carried out by the British Government are proof of the United Kingdom's intention to consolidate its supremacy over the territories that were usurped from my country, regardless of the international public's support for a resumption of relations as soon as possible. The British policy, which is obviously dangerous, foresees setting up a military base on the islands, illegally and arbitrarily maintaining the exclusion zone imposed on Argentina military and civilian ships and planes, and resorting repeatedly to provocative attitudes toward and declarations against Argentina and Latin America.

It would seem from this policy that the British Government wrongly believes that the outcome of the military conflict of 1982 is final and that it will be able to perpetuate its colonialist presence on our continent. Nothing is further from reality. Decolonizing and recovering the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands is Argentina's permanent and priority objective, because the British colonial presence has and is seriously affecting Argentina's legitimate rights, dignity, and vital interests. Moreover, restoring the islands to Argentine sovereignty is a common cause for Latin America, which has repudiated the military aggression against my country.

Therefore, the United Kingdom will manage only to cause its international position to deteriorate even more and strengthen the Latin American and Nonaligned Movement's firm opposition if it intends to implement a new expansionist plan in the South Atlantic, turning this zone into a theater of operations of the Cold War. My government, on its part, is certain that neither the international community as a whole, Latin America nor the Nonaligned Movement in particular, acknowledge any validity in the measures regarding the future of the Malvinas, Georgias, and South Sandwich Islands which the United Kingdom takes outside the framework of the UN General Assembly resolutions or against Argentina's full rights or the principles and the decisions made in this regard by the Nonaligned Movement.

Our belief is supported by Resolution 37/9, recently approved by the UN General Assembly. This resolution has the dual merit of being an adequate basis for a solution to the dispute over sovereignty and of nullifying the military outcome of the armed British aggression on Argentina in 1982, of nullifying the legal and political effects sought by London. Therefore, the only way British presence on the Malvinas Islands can continue is by force, and we are all aware that force does not grant one a title with any political or legal value.

Madam President, if colonialism in itself is unacceptable because it violates the basic rights of peoples and states, it is even more undesirable when it becomes a factor of instability and international tensions, such as in the case of the South Atlantic. Therefore, through the cooperation of the UN secretary general and in keeping with Resolution 37/9 of the UN General Assembly, it is urgent and necessary for Argentina and the United Kingdom to resume their negotiations as soon as possible. The solution of the dispute must be in keeping with the law and be comprised of just measures if true stability is to be achieved in the South Atlantic.

In this regard, Argentina repeatedly has expressed its willingness to hold negotiations. Publicly and officially, Argentina has accepted Resolution 37/9 and offered the secretary general maximum cooperation in the mission of good offices that was entrusted him by the United Nations. However, Great Britain has not answered this positive attitude. It pretends to justify its intransigence on the alleged logic of recent incidents. However, if any logic is valid regarding the 1982 conflict, it is the urgent need to seek a political solution to the dispute over sovereignty of the islands. My government trusts that the British Government will arrive at a similar decision and that it will be willing to comply with resolution 37/9 and offer the UN secretary general all it cooperation for the success of his mission.

Therefore, we expect once again the understanding, the solidarity, and the support of the Nonaligned Movement in our just struggle against the colonialist oppression by the United Kingdom. Moreover, we expect this summit meeting to reassert Argentina's sovereignty rights over the Malvinas Islands.

Moreover, I would like to convey my country's warmest and most sincere gratitude to the Nonaligned Movement for supporting our cause during the conflict in which the Argentine people heroically struggled against colonialism. I also would like to express thanks for the support Argentina received during the last UN General Assembly session.

Madam President, our meeting takes place at a very serious moment due to the unavoidable effects of a deep international economic-financial crisis. This situation affects us but it does not take us by surprise since our countries, at many forums and on various occasions, predicted that the (?course of events) would inexorably lead to the current situation which is of an international nature. Although no country escapes this crisis, the developing countries are most affected. Therefore, a solution without our participation does not seem feasible. Substantial solutions and the joint drawing up of principles and tools which will allow a new international economic order are necessary to confront this situation.

We are faced with a challenge, a challenge for our people to overcome -- through their own efforts -- underdevelopment and to build their future with faith, and to realize the objectives advocated by the Nonaligned Movement regarding economic and technical cooperation between developing countries.

We reassert our commitment to fulfill those objectives and also to the programs established to develop South-South cooperation which will contribute to a more effective exploitation of our economic potential and which will strengthen our capacity to negotiate with the industrialized world.

Madam President, allow me to point out the attitude adopted, with political purposes, by the industrialized countries by implementing coercive economic measures against developing countries. Argentina also has been the target of these measures.

The Latin American countries repeatedly have maintained, within the Latin American Economic System [SELA], that all nations have the sovereign right to adopt their own economic, social, and political path in peace and freedom -- free of pressures, aggressions, and foreign threats. In voicing their solidarity with other member countries and developing countries, they condemned the implementation of such measures and demanded the lifting of embargos, barriers, and any other illegal, arbitrary, and coercive measures with the purpose of undermining the affected countries and which prevent them from fully exercising their national sovereignty over their territories and resources and of hampering their economic and social policies. This Latin American position should move us to reiterate, within the Nonaligned Movement, our rejection of economic aggression and specifically to condemn the implementation of arbitrary, illegal, and coercive economic measures with political purposes.

Madam President, this critical situation is the result of deep-rooted causes that demand substantial and far-reaching solutions although it is imperative to start worldwide negotiations between developing and industrialized countries under the auspices of the United Nations. It is also imperative to seek temporary emergency answers to the most anguishing commercial and financial problems that affect our nations. The protectionist measures enforced by industrialized countries, the widening of international trade, particularly trade in agricultural products, of actions contrary to international commitments, and the foreign debt of developing countries, are specific problems that demand joint and immediate action from all countries. Therefore, we believe the sixth UNCTAD to be held in Belgrade in June is an appropriate forum for drafting those agreements that will seek to solve the most demanding problems of the present economic and financial international solution.

Madam President, within a few weeks, we will have the honor of welcoming to Buenos Aires the most high-ranking officials responsible for foreign and international economic policies of the Group of 77. The results to be achieved must be in keeping with our present interests and must show the responsibility and the determination with which developing countries prepare the joint position they will adopt at the Belgrade meeting. We must uphold with determination our principles, objectives, and interests. But we must also be pragmatic and fair when proposing those solutions aimed at resolving the serious situation the world is confronting.

In her inspiring speech, the Indian prime minister made an exhaustive analysis of the profound crisis affecting the world economy, of the serious problems with which developing nations are faced, and of the need to find solutions to them. We support her call for the need to restructure international economic relations, to immediately adopt a coherent program of measures designed to help developing nations in areas of critical importance, and to call an international conference on currency and finances for development.

As the Indian prime minister stated, while far-reaching solutions require time and preparation, immediate problems cannot afford delays. We also agree with her that we should reaffirm our willingness to achieve self-sufficiency and adopt measures at this summit that will make it possible for that to become a reality.

Madam President; I would like to point out that I am representing a government that had to assume power at time when Argentina's legal order, political process, and social development were at the mercy of terrorist chaos. That chaos endangered organized society in Argentina. This sly enemy was defeated, thus ending its aggression, destructive actions, and threats to domestic security. We are now working hard to return to constitutional order and to total democracy. We have solemnly promised the Argentine people to hand over power to the authorities that emerge from the free elections to be held on 30 October 1983.

To conclude, I reassert that Argentina is fully identified with the ideals of the Nonaligned Movement since it shares its destiny and since the movement's increasing participation in international politics constitutes one of the best guarantees for achieving the objectives of peace, justice, and development. I express my hope that these ideals and objectives will be supported with proposals and specific actions by this conference of chiefs of state.

May I add, Mssrs Delegates, that in a courageous and bold action about 500 years ago while seeking a shorter path to the Indies, Spain navigated toward the west and found America. Today, a nation of the Americas states that the shorter path between nations is not found through bold and courageous actions such as that one, that there is no need to navigate toward the west, east, north or south. The shortest path between nations is achieved through knowledge, through friendship among them, through understanding, and through mutual respect between countries. Thank you very much, Madam President.

SPEECHES AT NONALIGNED SUMMIT 9 MARCH SESSIONS

Iraq's Ma'ruf

JN100720 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Speech by Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi on 9 March -- read by announcer]

[Text] Madam Chairman, esteemed members of the conference: I would like to begin at the outset by conveying the cordial sentiments harbored by the Iraqi people toward the friendly Indian people and the Iraqi people's wishes for the Indian people's progress. On behalf of the Iraqi delegation, I would like to express gratitude and appreciation to the Indian Government for the generosity and hospitality accorded to us during our stay in your great capital. I would also like to express admiration for the Indian Government's impeccable preparations for this conference despite the brief period of time allowed for that. I am pleased to great Indian President Zail Singh and to wish him good health and happiness. I am pleased to extend congratulations to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on her election as chairman of the seventh summit of the nonaligned states and to express to her our confidence that the conference will realize great successes due to her experience and wisdom, that within the next 3 years, the Nonaligned Movement will witness the activities and the efficiency which will enhance its role in international relations.

I would like to pay tribute to Cuban President Fidel Castro's diligent efforts during his chairmanship of our movement in order to carry out the sixth summit's resolutions and his endeavors to solve the movement's difficulties and problems.

India's response to our proposal that India host the seventh conference reaffirmed the identity of views between our two countries, their tremendous concern over the Nonaligned Movement and their desire to preserve the movement's unity and the need to continue its effective rule during the current world circumstances. I would like to assert that from the very beginning, Iraq has not considered the hoding of the seventh summit in Baghdad as a means of propaganda or an opportunity to realize gains in the field of information or in other narrow fields but has regarded its choice as a host country recognition by the nonaligned states of Iraq's continuous efforts to entrench the Nonaligned Movement principles, support its mission and affirm its effective role in international relations. Iraq welcomed the summit in Baghdad because it had felt that Iraq would render a great service to a movement in whose principles it greatly believes and of which Iraq was a founding member.

Despite the fact that all the preparations for the conference were completed and all the means of success were made available in Baghdad, Iraq did not insist on holding it as scheduled and in the venue agreed on because of its desire not to embarrass any nonaligned member-states and so as to hold the conference in a better atmosphere enabling the Iraqi people to express its welcome to their guests and to accord them all the hospitality due to them. Stemming from the same principles and out of our responsibility, Baghdad will remain open for any conference that would serve the Nonaligned Movement principles and the cooperation among Third World states. The circumstances of the war which has been imposed on us have not prevented us from hosting a number of international conferences of great significance.

Madam Chairman, gentlemen, our seventh conference is being held while the world is passing through a delicate and critical situation which causes great concern because of the increase in tension in relations between the two superpowers and the possible escalation of this tension, something that threatens world peace and returns with the international community to the post-World War II circumstances when the cold war prevailed and serious dangers threatened world peace and security.

What doubles our anxiety is the absence of trust between the two superpowers and these two superpowers' embarkation on the arms race, particularly nuclear arms, as well as their increasing rivalry. All this leads to world tension and anxiety. It is regrettable that the fever of the arms race has affected several Third World states which, motivated by the desire to avert aggression and legitimately defend themselves, spent much of their resources on armament although they are in need of these resources for development and economic advancement. One of the results of this situation was the failure of the UN General Assembly's sessions on disarmament in 1978 and 1982, the failure of scores of UN resolutions and the failure of direct negotiations between the two superpowers on reaching a fruitful result.

The peoples' hopes for a comprehensive international detente and peaceful coexistence have become weak due to the grave situation and negative manifestations prevailing in today's world. These increase the intensity of the cold war and reduce the chances of reaching an understanding and accord. Nevertheless, the world peoples' adherence to a life based on prosperity, stability and peace makes us not lose hope in calling for rectifying the rift which is surrounding the two superpowers' relationship.

There is no doubt that among the matters which further complicate the international situation is that the imperialist, colonialist and racist forces, headed by Zionism, are continuing their policy which is hostile to the peoples' hopes and aspirations for freedom and independence.

Gentlemen, the disorder in the international situation was accompanied by a rift in the economic situation and the emergence of grave conditions unprecedented since the world economic collapse after World War I. The policy of plunder, inequality, looting of wealth and extortion being practiced by the big industrialized states and the multinational firms played a central role in increasing the gap between these states and the developing ones. According, these developing states' purchase power weakened, their debts doubled, their exports and prices went down and the balance between their need for development and their financial and technological capabilities was terribly upset. The effects of this deterioration reflected on the developed countries themselves when competition among them increased, their economies suffered from stagnation, increasing depression and unemployment and their currencies were devalued due to inflation. The developing countries could no longer absorb the commodities that are manufactured in the developed countries and the rates of economic development were cut in most world countries, both developed and developing, and the international community suffered from a serious crisis heralding a comprehensive economic disorder. Moreover, dialogue between the North and South failed and the comprehensive negotiations held in this regard stumbled. Many small and developing countries failed to pay off their debts.

The disturbance of the world political and economic situation reminds us of the international situation which prevailed in the world community in the aftermath of World War II. This situation was among the primary reasons which led to the establishment of the Nonaligned Movement. Therefore, the movement is now invited to assume its historic responsibility and to confront the current international crises with the same genuine spirit from which it sprang, taking into consideration the new circumstances and developments as well as the methods which are compatible with these circumstances and developments.

The Nonaligned Movement, which is a living embodiment of the Third World peoples' will and aspirations for a dignified life based on the principles of equality and justice, is dutybound to sacrifice and continue struggle in order to actively participate in everything that can bolster the positive development of international relations, particularly since the movement has a large impact that can have tangible effects once this impact is employed with all its elements and sound trends. If the Nonaligned Movement's members act in solidarity, feel their responsibility and realize the volume of dangers threatening the world they will certainly be able to undertake positive efforts in order to alleviate the international crisis, oppose colonialism, racial discrimination, Zionism and all manifestations of injustice, despotism and domination of monopolies.

The nonaligned states have become an effective force in international relations and have occupied a significant position and played an effective role in international events to the extent that it is possible to say that our movement is a free forum for peoples who are guided by the principle of the struggle for the realization of world peace and economic progress; for the establishment of international detente, a comprehensive peaceful coexistence and the principles of respecting sovereignty of states, the noninterference in their internal affairs and solving their disputes by peaceful means.

Because of the objective influence of the Nonaligned Movement and its policy in international relations and in world plitics, the forces of imperialism, hegemony, racism and Zionism in the world are expected to move in order to hamper the movement's progress to weaken its role and limit its influence. The moves of these forces will assume various forms of overt or covert interference in nonaligned states affairs so as to undermine the national regimes, impede people's progress, create circumstances leading to tension and disputes among the nonaligned states -- disputes which may lead to confrontation and armed conflict. Undoubtedly, this attitude emanates from selfish interests and from ambitions aimed at restoring the state of inequality in international relations and the privileges which these forces lost in the world.

We are confident that our joint responsibility to world peace and to reducing the threats of a world war obliges us to adhere to our solidarity and to the principles of the movement so as to enable it to play its noble, humanitarian role. In addition to being exposed to external pressure, the Nonaligned Movement is facing several problems emanating from its own ranks due to influences inherited from the colonial era. However, due to its principles and democratic characteristics, the Nonaligned Movement succeeded in overcoming many such problems and has become aware of the need to seek solutions for the rest. In this context, it is necessary to adhere to the rules of membership in the movement and to serious cooperation in order to affirm these rules. If these rules are flouted or neglected, the Nonaligned Movement will lose much of its importance. The movement's enemies will be able to infiltrate it with ideas that are strange to its framework and principles with the aim of splitting its ranks and deviating it from its principles.

Madame Chairman; gentlemen. Since its very inception, the Nonaligned Movement has experienced the Zionist threat against the Arab nation and the states in the region. The movement has also confronted its aggressive, expansionist policies and racist stands. Over the past few years, the Nonaligned Movement has seen the expansion and aggravation of this threat, the declared Zionist plans of aggression and expansion and Zionism's criminal deeds against humanity and its values. There are several indications that in cooperation with imperialism, the Zionist entity continues to draw up serious plots aimed against the Arab states, instigating troubles and seditions in them so as to divide these states into petty entities and states on a racist or sectarian basis with the aim of completely controlling the region.

It is amply clear that this serious imperialist-Zionist plot is aimed at realizing the imperialist-Zionist ambitions and implementing the divide and rule policy in the Arab homeland. It is aimed against the Arab nation's position and importance in utter disregard to the possible negative reactions of these results on the region and the world -- results that will disturb the balance of power and increase the spirit of confrontation between the two blocs in the world. Due to this fact, the Palestinians are continuing their just struggle against the unjust Zionist aggression. In this struggle which has been full of difficulties and bloodshed, the Palestinian people received all possible support from the Nonaligned Movement in accordance with its principles and resources. The Nonaligned Movement is called on now more than ever before to take an effective, practical stand in support of the Arab people of Palestine in their just struggle to restore their rights. It is also called on to continue and increase its material and moral support to the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians in its struggle to realize Palestinian rights.

The continued usurpation of the Palestinians' rights not only constitutes a violation of the principles of freedom, right and justice and the Nonaligned Movement principles but also constitutes a very serious problem threatening peace and security in the region and a focus of tension threatening world peace and security. It is common knowledge that the military, political and financial support which is received by the Zionist entity particularly from the United States is the main cause of the escalation of this entity's aggression against the Arab nation and its disregard for the will of the international community and the UN resolutions.

The continuation of this support under various pretexts cannot be tolerated because it is essentially the main cause of the continuous aggression against the Palestinian people and the entire Arab nation.

Gentlemen, among the aspects of legitimate struggle which the nonaligned states should exercise is to stand against the settlement colonialism being practiced by the Zionist entity against the Arab inhabitants in occupied Palestine. This entity is adopting the policy of racial discrimination against them by depriving them of the simplest human rights and means of life, expropriating their properties, expelling them, establishing Zionist settlements on their lands, desecrating the Islamic and Christian holy places, eliminating and distorting the landmarks of Arab and Islamic heritage in Palestine and Judaizing Jerusalem. There is no doubt that the ugliest crimes perpetrated by the Zionist entity against the Palestinians are those barbaric, ugly crimes commited after its invasion of Lebanon early last summer. By these barbaric crimes the entity had as its target the Palestinian resistance. It sent against this resistance movement more than 100,000 soldiers supplied with the most sophisticated weapons and equipment which are not usually used in regular wars, in addition to the internationally-banned weapons. The Zionist entity encircled the resistance positions and the refugee camps and killed thousands of Palestinians. The Zionist enemy was not satisfied with this heinous crime, so it committed the ugliest crime ever recorded by history when it planned the slaughter of thousands of children, women and elderly in the Sabra and Shatila camps immediately after the completion of its invasion of Lebanon.

The racist Zionists have forgotten that killing thousands of civilians and defenseless people does not by any means mean killing the Palestinians' national spirit or destroying their determination to continue the struggle for the sake of the homeland no matter how long it takes. What exposes the spirit of aggression and evil which is deeply rooted in the Zionists is the fact they did not confine their crimes to their attempt to assassinate the resistance and slaughter the Palestinian women, children and defenseless people, but they also had as their target Lebanon with its people and towns. Their invasion of Lebanon led to the death of thousands of Lebanese citizens, indiscriminate between child, women or elderly person. They inflicted destruction on Lebanon's economic installations, towns and farms and displaced tens of thousands of civilians. The Zionists are still occupying very large areas of Lebanon -- a sovereign state that is a UN member and a Nonaligned Movement founder. Although unanimous resolutions were passed by the UN Security Council calling on them to immediately and unconditionally withdraw, the current events taking place in Lebanon affirm that the Zionists are delaying their withdrawal, making up all sorts of impossible formulas and conditions which reveal their expansionists intentions and their determination to carry out their colonialist ambitions.

Lebanon's tragedy and the Palestinians' ordeal require the Arab leaders, the Nonaligned Movement's leaders and the UN officials to work for deterring the Zionist aggression and putting an end to the Zionists' continuing occupation of Lebanon, oppression of the Palestinians and denying their rights.

Madam Chairman, gentlemen. The economic question occupies an important part of the attention of the Nonaligned Movement as economic and social development are linked with the political stand. Real nonalignment remains meaningless unless economic independence is linked with political independence. Hence, our movement was active in seeking to reorganise world economy or the bases of equality and justice in a manner which achieves common interests and eliminates exploitation. What is annoying is the fact that the recent years witnessed a deterioration of the world economic situation. The gap is ever increasing between the developing and the industrialized countries, a matter which hampers the establishment of balanced relations between the two sides. Exploitation and plunder of the developing countries' wealth through various means have become part of the prevailing phenomena of this age.

What has further added to the tense world relations is the fact that the injustice by some industrialized states, their hostility toward the devleoping countries' ambitions and their avoidance of establishing balanced relations, have increased so much that they became factors which weaken the outlook for a world enjoying peace and security. This has been coupled with a large setback in the spirit of international economic cooperation. Some industrialized states have adopted policies and practices that even conflict with previously approved aims as cited in the working proclamation and programs on the establishment of a new world economic order and in the UN international strategy for the third decade of development.

Thus, the international negotiations on the reestablishment of world economic relations stumbled. The increase in these negative trends resulted in a broader gap between the industrialized and the developing countries. This gap changed from a mere contradiction in prevailing international relations into a source of world political instability. Unbalanced internatinal economic relations imposed characteristics on the international economic situation which hampered the developing countries' efforts to guarantee their economic growth and their peoples' prosperity.

The world economic situation is today marked by a reduction in activity and economic growth and by a continuous deficit in the developing countries' balances of payment. It is also marked by a deterioration in the trade balance at the expense of these countries, by soaring unemployment and inflation and by the harmful effects of the high rates of interests paid for the developing countries' increasing foreign debts. The world is witnessing less multipurpose aid extended in the appropriate circumstances, less hope of providing consumer good and foodstuffs, and higher protective tariffs on the developing countries' exports, which leads to less demand for the developing countries' exports. Moreover, conditions are hard and improper, the reaching financial and technical markets is difficult and prices of raw materials are set by monopoly which has detrimental effects on the trade balance with developing countries.

Among the serious matters which have recently emerged was the eruption of the developing countries' debt crisis, which threatened the industrialized countries' financial institutions. This prompted these countries to adopt immediate measures within the IMF and its financial establishments in order to deal with this grave situation.

This again affirms the strong inter-connection in the international economic relations. This recent development expresses the conviction of the Nonaligned Movement states that the negative aspects of the current economic situation cannot be avoided by any state or group of states unless the entire international community takes effective steps to reorganize world economy on a just, equitable basis.

Therefore, the reorganization of the world economy must be carried out with the participation of all states in adopting decisions of interest to humanity as a whole. The establishment of the new world economic order is one of the basic demands of the developing states and other states which aspire to world peace and stability.

We cannot overstress the fact that certain industrialized states lack the political free will to cooperate in this field, and view issues within a narrow scope, showing selfishness and aiming at realizing private ends. This is proved by the difficulties faced by the efforts to begin comprehensive negotiations within the United Nations despite the developing states' endeavors to reach a satisfactory formula to begin these important negotiations.

Our conference is called on to take the initiative in pushing forward these negotiations because they constitute a serious effort to establish the new world economic order. Iraq regards the economic cooperation among the developing states as a basic pillar of its foreign policy and has translated this into tangible facts.

Iraq's assistance to developing states between 1972 and 1981 amounted to $9.5 billion at an annual rate of $1.2 billion despite the fact that Iraq is a developing state and is in need of immense resources to build its economy. However, the war which was imposed on us by Iran and the stoppage of the flow of our oil through Syrian territory have reduced our oil revenues and hampered Iraq's ability to continue offering sincere assistance to the developing states particularly the nonaligned states.

The development in the economic cooperation program of the nonaligned states is an important factor in realizing the new world economic order and affirming our joint aims. Therefore, it is necessary that our movement should find the means of strengthening this program and increasing its efficiency and practical application, thus realizing the aims for which we are all aspiring. We are of the opinion that as a first step it would be useful to coordinate the programs which have been carried out within the Nonaligned Movement on the one hand and the programs which have been carried out within the framework of the Group of 77 on the other in order to avoid duplication of work. It is also useful to concentrate on specific problems in the working program and to fix time periods for their implementation before moving on to other issues. There should not be an increase in the number of fields of cooperation because this would waste our efforts and weaken the basic aim of this cooperation.

Madam Chairman, gentlemen: The conflict between Iraq and Iran is one of the most serious issues facing our movement today. This conflict is getting more serious because it is between two countries that are members of the movement. To be more accurate we can say that the movement has never in its history witnessed such a large and serious conflict between two member-states. Although Iraq is a party to this conflict, faith in the principles of rights and justice and a feeling of responsibility toward our movement make it incumbent on us not to deal with this conflict by campaigns and vituperating. We should deal with it in a principled, objective manner for the sake of getting at the truth and establishing peace and normal relations between the two disputing countries according to the Nonaligned Movement's principles and international law.

Both Iraq and Iran have their own position on the circumstances and reasons which led to the armed conflict. The Iraqi delegation to the Nonaligned Movement's Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi in February 1981 supplied all the member-states with documents corroborating Iraq's position.

We have also done so at the Islamic Conference in At-Ta'if in January 1981. Iraq has also provided all international organizations and bodies and the quarters concerned in this conflict with these documents. Therefore, in this conference our delegation will not resubmit its evidence and documents about the side which is responsible for aggression and war.

We previously suggested to President Ahmed Sekou Toure, in his capacity as chairman of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, and President Fidel Castro, in his capacity as chairman of the latest Nonaligned Movement session, arbitration by the Islamic Conference Organization or the Nonaligned Movement in order to determine the side originally responsible for aggression and war. On behalf of the Iraqi delegation I would like to submit a proposal to your esteemed conference. From this rostrum, Iraq proposes that this summit forms a committee made up of its members to arbitrate on the following: 1) Defining the responsibility of the party which began the aggression and the war. 2) Defining the party which is responsible for the continuation of the armed dispute throughout this period. 3) Arbitrating on all issues pertaining to the dispute and defining a comprehensive and final solution for it, provided that the decision of the arbitration committee be binding on the two parties and that they pledge in advance to abide by this decision. I hereby pledge that Iraq will accept in advance the findings of the arbitration committee.

As for the manner in which the arbitration committee can be formed, Iraq proposes that it be formed through an arrangement between Iraq and Iran and with the assistance of the chairman of the conference. If Iraq and Iran fail to agree on the selection of the arbitration committee, then we submit two other proposals. First, that the arbitration committee be formed from the seven countries which have presided over the Nonaligned Movement from its first summit until the seventh summit. Second, that the last three chairmen of the Nonaligned Movement -- the Sri Lankan president, the Cuban president and the Indian prime minister -- meet during this summit to propose a committee for arbitration which will be submitted to the summit for approval.

Iraq proposes that the arbitration committee should be at the presidential level. These presidents can empower expert ministers to follow up details. If the two parties to the dispute agree to the results of the arbitration, then we will have achieved the hoped-for solution. However, if one of the two parties objects to the results and refrains from implementing them, then we should, as of now, decide to hold an emergency meeting in New Delhi at the ministerial level receiving full powers from their presidents to adopt the results of the arbitration committee in the name of the movement. If the party in question insists on rejecting these results, the ministers will be empowered to terminate its membership from the movement.

Madam Chairman, brothers and friends, this is Iraq's proposal. It does not impinge on the pride, sovereignty and rights of any party in the dispute. It is an honest, objective and fair proposal. It expresses real commitment to the Nonaligned Movement and to its principles, honesty and morality. The Iraqi delegation is fully prepared to discuss this proposal and to accept useful amendments to it from the respected members of the conference or from the esteemed chairmanship.

Gentlemen, Iraq has seriously and sincerely responded to all international initiatives to solve the dispute with Iran and reach peace between the two countries.

Iraq accepted UN Resolution 479 in September 1980, UN Resolution 514 in July 1982 and UN Resolution 522 in October 1982. Iraq highly appreciated the Good Offices Committee which was formed by the nonaligned foreign ministers at their meeting in New Delhi. The Nonaligned Movement members, including the Good Offices Committee members, the Islamic Conference Organization member-states and all states in the world, are well aware of Iraq's position on this issue. They are also aware of the position of the other side. Through our movement, the Islamic Conference Organization and the UN Security Council General Assembly, the whole world has expressed a strong desire to stop this war and find a just and peaceful settlement to the dispute. Nobody disputes the fact that, since the issuance of the UN Security Council resolution of 28 September 1980, Iran has been responsible for the continuation of the war and has been insisting on this position.

In this conference, Iraq reaffirms the position it has been taking since 28 September 1980; that it is ready to immediately observe an unconstitutional cease-fire and begin negoitations to reach a comprehensive and just settlement to the dispute on bases acceptable and agreed on by the Nonaligned Movement states and other world states in solving international disputes. Iraq reaffirms its agreement to the principle of stationing nonaligned forces or observers along the line separating the Iranian and Iraqi forces and on both sides of the border between the two countries in order to ensure accurate implementation of the cease-fire until the elements of a comprehsive settlement are completed.

Madam Chairman: This is our position and these are our proposals which we submit before you sincerely and earnestly. We hope that this conference will adopt objective and effective plans and proposals to solve the dispute between Iraq and Iran. On this occasion, we would like to say that Iraq categorically refuses to consider any Iranian terms and conditions which have the nature of blackmail and which encroach on its pride, sovereignty and its free right of choice.

Gentlemen: If our conference, God forbid, fails to adopt effective and objective ideas, proposals and plans to solve this dispute, this failure will have negative effects on our movement. If the Nonaligned Movement fails to solve a dispute between two of its members particularly when one of the two disputants has offered proposals similar to the proposals which we have just given, what excuse will we have then? Our movement will then face a case which will not serve its interest and which will be detrimental to the relations among its members and to its principles, credibility and effectiveness on the international level.

Gentlemen: The other issue which concerns Iraq and the movement and which we would like to deal with in this conference is our desire to host the movement's eighth conference. On this occasion and on behalf of Iraq, I would like to express gratitude and appreciation for those heads of state and governments who accepted Iraq's initiative to host the seventh conference and who responded to our proposal to transfer the venue of the conference to New Delhi -- a response which helped strengthen the movement's unity, affirm its principles and lead it away from the path of negative disputes. Iraq, for reasons known to you, has not been able to carry out its duties toward its brothers in the Nonaligned Movement by hosting the seventh summit. Iraq will be pleased and honored to host the eighth conference. On this issue, I would like to declare before you that hosting the summit Iraq considers as one of its rights. It is also a duty of Iraq which is a founding member of the movement and which contributed sincerely and effectively toward strengthening its bases and developing its influence in the international community. Iraq does not want to transform this issue into a subject for disputes and recriminations in this conference.

Iraq's respect for the Nonaligned Movement and its sense of responsibility toward it prompted it to name India for hosting the seventh conference. This sense of responsibility prompts Iraq now to host the eighth conference. Therefore, we call on this conference in this regard to take the decision it deems appropriate, a decision based on right and the movement's correct traditions, expressing the sincere desire of the vast majority of its member and contributing to strengthening its unity and promoting its place in the world. Iraq, which will exert its utmost to make this conference the success it was in the past, will reserve for itself the legitimate right to resort to adopting suitable action based on the movement's morality toward any attempt aimed at encrouching on Iraq's right and position in the movement -- a position reached through sincere work and well-known sacrifices.

Gentlemen: Our movement continues to suffer from certain problems in Southeast and Southwest Asia. The Caribbean area and the Latin American states are now witnessing serious tensions. The African states continue to struggle against the colonial heritage and racial discrimination. Iraq, as always, will continue to solve the existing problems of Asia on the principles of independence, free will and noninterference in internal affairs. Along with the movement's members, Iraq endeavors to solve these problems by negotiations among the concerned parties in order to reach just and final solutions and ensure stability and normal relations among the continent's states.

Iraq strongly supports the struggle of the African peoples to promote their political and economic independence and their fight against racial discrimination practiced by the Government of South Africa which is allied with the Zionist entity because of their fight against racial discrimination practiced by the Government of South Africa which is allied with the Zionist entity because of their similar nature and identical expansionist, aggressive ambitions. Iraq strongly supports the Namibian people's struggle for independence. As it has always done, Iraq supports the struggle of the people of the Caribbean area and the Latin American people to gain independence and freedom. Iraq strongly opposes all the attempts aimed at interfering in the affairs of these states and threatening their stability.

Iraq has always extended moral and material support for the struggle of the peoples in the three continents for freedom and independence. These peoples are aware of this fact. Despite Iraq's difficult circumstance and the threats to its security, it will continue to take this principled stand with faith and courage.

Madame Chairman: In conclusion, I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation for the participating heads of delegations and the members of these delegations for listening. I sincerely wish complete success for this conference under your wise chairmanship. I would like to express my heartfelt wishes for the success of our movement and for its greatness, and I hope that it will continue to carry out its noble tasks.

Peace and blessings of God be upon you.

Singapore's Rajaratnam

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[Text] New Delhi, March 9 (AFP) -- Singapore's Deputy Prime Minister Sinnathamby Rajaratnam today told the nonaligned summit that the movement's current state did it no credit and warned that if it stayed on its present course "its future will be one of shameful oblivion."

Addressing delegates on the second day's plenary session, Mr. Rajaratnam blamed the present condition of the 101-nation movement on the Soviet Union which, he said, was only interested in using it "as a battering ram to beat down its rivals."

He said the superpowers had always intended to enslave the movement, but the United States had lost out to the Soviet Union as the latter were "dedicated... experienced... and particularly good at political conspiracy."

The Soviet Union did not believe in nonalignment, which they considered a "sanctimonious self-delusion," Mr. Rajaratnam said, quoting liberally from the Soviet journals PRAVDA and NEW TIMES.

He cited Afghanistan and Cambodia as two recent examples of a successful Soviet "hijack." He said that if the Havana decision to leave vacant the Cambodian seat the summit was left unreversed, it could "pave the way for a smooth and trouble-free hijacking of the movement by a minority on behalf of its benefactor."

Mr. Rajaratnam also warned the United States not to entertain ambitions towards the movement.

However, he added: "As far as I know nobody has been bold enough or mad enough to float the counter idea of the United States as the 'natural ally' of the Non-aligned Movement."

Mr. Rajaratnam, who is also Singapore's foreign minister, suggested a series of guidelines to steer the movement back on the right course and prevent its takeover by the superpowers. These included a repudation by the movement that any superpower is the natural ally of nonalignment, no aggression by one member against another, and a respect of legal frontiers.

Benin President

LD091606 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1426 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 9 (TANJUG) -- Mathieu Kerekou, president of Benin, insisted that the Non-aligned Movement should exert fresh efforts to have both warring parties in the Iraq-Iran war and the Morocco-Western Sahara conflict seated at the negotiating table in line with the principles of non-alignment.

Taking the floor in the general debate Wednesday, President Kerekou also called on the non-aligned countries to unite their forces and still more actively come out in favor of solving the problems of Namibia and Palestine.

He joined the previous speakers' view that a solution to the Middle East crisis is possible only by the basis of a full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and on recognition for the Palestinian people's right to an independent state of its own.

Benin's president characterized the world's economic situation as chaotical, pointing out that the gap between the rich and the poor is widening. At the same time, he noted, rivalry between the superpowers has taken on such dimensions that poses a very serious threat to world peace.

All of this requires that the non-aligned countries further close their ranks so as to be capable of more efficiently influencing tension-easing in the international situation and of making negotiations start on establishing a new international economic order, Kerekou said.

IRAQI SPOKESMAN REACTS TO IRAN'S NONALIGNED SPEECH

JN101912 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Mar (INA) -- A spokesman for the Iraqi delegation to the nonaligned summit has said that the speech delivered by the head of the Iranian delegation to the nonaligned summit is full of lies and contradictions. The spokesman added that the head of the Iranian delegation tries to show Iran as an innocent lamb, completely contrary to its true nature. We know Iran is a dictatorial state always pursuing rudeness in its international relations.

In a press statement here today, the Iraqi spokesman added that interference in other states' internal affairs is the unchanging behavior of all the Iranian officials in their relations with other states. He added that the Iranian officials have repeatedly expressed in their official statements and speeches before and after the war their objective to occupy the Iraqi cities and territory, and to change the political and social system of Iraq.

The spokesman added that this is an irrefutable fact well known by everyone, stressing that the speech of the Iranian prime minister before the summit was an unsuccessful attempt and an expression of a policy condemned by all states in the region as well as on the international level.

The spokesman added: Had the head of the Iranian delegation been able to prove his false claims, he would have immediately accepted the proposal presented by Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, head of the Iraqi delegation and vice president, on the arbitration of the nonaligned countries.

He added that the clear and strong Iraqi position has exposed and revealed the Iranian stand before the summit -- a stand which was strongly isolated during the successive events in the nonaligned summit when the Iranian delegation was cornered more than once by the delegations to give up its course in continuing war and aggression.

The spokesman concluded by saying that the destruction and ruination to which the head of the Iranian delegation referred and which were a result of Iran's war with Iraq are matters for which the Iranian regime must assume full responsibility, because it started the war and is responsible for its continuity. He added that the Iranian people are fully aware that the Khomeyni regime is the one which is responsible for the destruction to which they were exposed, whether in its war against Iraq or in its tyranny against the Iranian peoples.

AFP REPORTS PREPARATIONS FOR 'VAST OFFENSIVE'

OW102340 Hong Kong AFP in English 2302 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Islamabad, March 10 (AFP) -- Large numbers of Soviet-Afghan troops were moving this week towards the provincial capitals of Kandahar, Ghazni and Gardez in southern and eastern Afghanistan to launch a vast offensive, a source close to the resistance said here today.

A convoy of several hundred vehicles, transporting more than 10,000 men, was heading for the small town of Urgun near the border with Pakistan in the south of Pakhtia Province, the source said. The convoy, which left from Ghazni, had four men killed and two tanks destroyed Tuesday when the tanks drove over mines planted by the rebels.

The source said Soviet-Afghan troop concentrations were heavy in Kandahar and Ghazni and that a thousand Soviet soldiers had been helicoptered over the past few days into Gardez, the capital of Pakhtia.

A Western diplomatic source said that from 10,000 to 15,000 men were recently sent to Kandahar, including some from Soviet garrisons near the Iranian border. The resistance source said that several thousand Soviet soldiers had headed 2 weeks ago for Khost, near the border with Pakistan, to reinforce soldiers in forward positions harassed for more than a year by the mojahedin.

The situation is at present calm in all sectors and de-mining teams are working to clear roads. Western diplomats here said that the Soviet troop movements might be the prelude to a major "clean-up" operation against rebel positions along the border with Pakistan.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON STATE OF ECONOMY

AU081348 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 5 Mar 83 p 4

[Statement by Kalil Ahmad Abawi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, "special to ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME"]

[Text] In a number of Western countries, and in the United States in particular, the radio, television and press, citing authoritative sources, are spreading all kinds of speculations about the "disastrous economic situation" in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and about the "deteriorating living standard of the population." In addition, attempts are made to place the blame on the present Afghanistan Government and on the Soviet Union. After becoming acquainted with the objective figures and facts, however, on the true situation of our economy, anyone can become convinced that such inventions are void of any substance.

Let us discuss the situation in agriculture -- the main branch of our economy -- in which over 80 percent of the population is now engaged and which provides 2/3 of our national income and 3/4 of our incomes from exports.

In 1982 the volume of total agricultural production increased by 12.7 percent compared with the last prerevolutionary year, and amounted to 86 billion afghanis. Wheat production increasedby 3.6 percent, while the production of vegetables and potatoes increased by 13 percent, the production of fruit and grapes increased by 11 percent. The arable land is expanding and irrigation is constantly improving. In 1982 alone we irrigated 2,000 hectares of land and water supply was improved on a total of 7,000 decares of land.

As a result of the land reform carried out in the country, over 300,000 peasant families became the owners of their own plots of land. Measures are being adopted for a just distribution of water, without which large areas of land in Afghanistan could not exist. The cooperative movement, which is new to our country, is expanding on a large scale.

The government is assisting the peasants with cheap fertilizers, seeds, agricultural equipment and with advantageous credits and loans. Machine tractor stations have been established in a number of agricultural centers. The state has increased the purchase prices of cotton and sugar beet.

The rates of growth in industrial production were lower than expected. The reason for this is the fact that a number of enterprises have suffered from sabotage explosions organized by the counterrevolutionaries. Regardless of this fact, in part of our economic sectors industrial production has increased by 7 percent compared with the prerevolutionary period. The electric power supply increased by 20 percent in our country, the volume of capital construction increased by more than 10 percent and the natural gas output increased by 9 percent, while the production of concrete and iron-concrete products increased 1 1/2 times.

The construction of 67 economic projects was partially or fully commissioned within 4 years. The most important of these projects is the gas pipeline and gas purifying station at the (Dzhar Kuduk) deposits, the car and railroad bridge across the Amu Darya River, the gas-processing station in (Hayroten). The construction of textile factories in Kandahar and (Geras), the bread factories in Masar-e Sherif and a number of other projects have been completed.

Whenever we speak of the economic development in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, it is necessary to take into account the fact that the implementation of progressive socioeconomic measures is taking place under conditions of an undeclared war, whose purpose is to destabilize the situation in our country. The counterrevolutionary gangs trained abroad and equipped with modern weapons have been engaging for as long as 4 years in terrorism and diversion throughout our territories. Thousand of peaceful citizens have been killed by the gangs. The economic damages and losses are claiming the lives of billions of Afghans.

We cannot fail to point out the fact that in 1979 the United States stopped all kinds of assistance to our country, including building projects that were already under construction. Under pressure from the White House, other capitalist countries as well cut back assistance to our country. Afghanistan became the first developing country to which the EEC applied its economic foodstuffs sanctions. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund stopped their economic assistance to Afghanistan as well.

Under such circumstances, the economic assistance of the socialist countries, above all that of the Soviet Union, proved invaluable. The large-scale Soviet economic cooperation and the selfless assistance in the form of food supplies, consumer goods, and means of transportation contributed to our country's socialist development and helped us overcome the difficulties arising as a result of the armed interference of imperialist forces in the domestic affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Poor people have made their historical choice, and no force whatsoever will be capable of diverting them from this path. The lies of those unwilling to take reality into consideration are confronted with objective figures and facts, speaking of our Afghan people's resolve to follow the trend of progressive socioeconomic changes which began with the national-democratic revolution in 1978.

ISI CARRIES 'TEXT' OF AGREEMENT WITH PAKISTAN

BK101640 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Text of agreement: "The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, committed to the principles of peaceful coexistence; mindful of the need to strengthen good neighbourly relations; and desirous of strengthening mutual understanding, and of promoting their bilateral relations and cooperation in various fields; have agreed as follows:

Article One

An Indo-Pakistan joint commission is established to strengthen understanding and to promote cooperation between the two countries for mutual benefit in economic, trade, industrial, education, health, cultural, consular, tourism, travel information, scientific and technological fields.

Article Two

The joint commission will submit mutually agreed reports and recommendations within the area of its competence to the appropriate authorities of the two governments. Both governments will consider taking such legal and administrative measures as will facilitate the fulfillment of the task entrusted to the joint commission.

Article Three

The joint commission may appoint subcommissions as may be deemed necessary to deal with specific areas of cooperation. The subcommissions will submit reports of their work to the joint commission at each session.

Article Four

The joint commission will normally meet once a year alternately at New Delhi and Islamabad. The respective delegations will be led by the minister of external affairs of India and minister for foreign affairs of Pakistan and will include in addition, respresentatives designated by each government.

Article Five

The subcommissions will meet as often as mutually considered necessary and may invite, to such meetings as may be agreed, official or nonofficial experts and advisers.

Article Six

The joint commission and its subcommissions may adopt such rules of procedure as may be necessary for their functioning in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

Article Seven

The decisions and other conclusions of the joint commission will be drawn up in the form of reports or agreed minutes.

Article Eight

The agenda for each session will be prepared after exchanging proposals through diplomatic channels, at the latest in the month preceding the opening of the session, and will be adopted on the opening day of the session.

Article Nine

This agreement shall remain in force for a period of five years and shall be automatically renewed for each subsequent period of five years unless either party gives a written notice to the other six months in advance of its intention to terminate the agreement. This agreement may be modified by mutual consent.

Article Ten

The present agreement is subject to ratification. It shall enter into force provisonally on the date of signing and definitively on the date of exchange of instruments of ratification.

Signed at New Delhi on this 10th day of March 1983 in duplicate in Hindi, Urdu and English language. All the texts being equally authentic except in case of doubt when the English text shall prevail.

GANDHI DISCUSSES SUMMIT, DOMESTIC SCENE

PM101157 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Mar 83 pp 1,2

[Interview with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by Andre Fontaine and Patrick Frances -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Some nonaligned countries are less nonaligned than others. How then could the summit speak with one voice?

[Answer] This is not true. Each country has its viewpoint, but I do not think you could say that some countries are more or less nonaligned than others. In any case, as far as India is concerned, as I said in New York in making our decisions we do not take account either of ties of friendship and cooperation or of disagreements or hostility which might exist.

[Question] At the last summit in Havana in 1979 an attempt was made to make the socialist bloc the Nonaligned Movement's natural ally. Are you, in your capacity as the new chairman, prepared to bring the movement back to the path of true nonalignment?

[Answer] The chairman has a very limited role. He has to seek a consensus. The decision really depends on all the members.

[Question] Do you really think that a consensus could emerge on questions like Afghanistan or Kampuchea?

[Answer] I really hope that a solution will be found. These situations are much more complicated than people suggest. Many people say one thing in public and the opposite in private. We are now in favor of the presence of foreign troops in any country, but we are also opposed to the other types of interference which are taking place in developing countries, be it in Latin America, Asia and Africa. We are also aware of the pressures exerted on us. We cannot separate these different aspects from one another. All that is part of a much broader scenario.

[Question] The Nonaligned Movement now groups two-thirds of UN members; but at the same time as it was extending quantitatively it seemed to be diminished qualitatively, in terms of credibility and intentions. Do you not think that it is the victim of its success and that the rule of consensus leads to a kind of paralysis?

[Answer] Not really. The movement may have grown too quickly, and that can seem to reduce its efficacy. But it is up to us to consolidate it. I do not see why we should not succeed in doing that.

The Assam Tragedy

[Question] Let us turn, if you do not mind, to India's own problems. It is at present experiencing a crisis in Assam. How do you explain it? You suggested that some foreign forces might have played a role in the affair.

[Answer] I never said any such thing.

[Question] That is what the Indian press quoted you as saying. Are we to understand that, in your view, there was no foreign interference?

[Answer] What I said was that, each time there is agitation somewhere, you find some elements which may be influenced by foreign countries or even receive some foreign aid. Thus they have an opportunity to do things which the mass of people in the movement do not necessarily want, such an excessive violence.... We know that in the case of some of the agitation we are facing there are people who are in contact with other countries.

In Assam the movement began in 1979, but those responsible did not oppose the 1980 election [Footnote: During the January 1980 general election which was to bring Mrs Gandhi back to power, polling could only take place in two constituencies in Assam owing to the agitation which already existed in that state at the time. The 12 seats which remained vacant were decided in the recent local elections, but polling could not take place normally in 7 other constituencies] so openly and noisily as today. At the time they tried to discourage the candidates, but I do not think that they interfered in polling. Subsequently, however, our opposition parties encouraged this agitation. There are things which can be done and things which cannot. A limit must be set. Whatever sympathy you might feel for some demands, when they are likely to affect the country's unity and integrity the situation must be examined from that viewpoint.

[Question] But what can be done?

[Answer] Anything which is likely to affect the unity of the whole country cannot be accepted. Nonetheless we are trying to solve the problems posed. But it is a question of how. I think that, if this violent agitation had not been unleashed, something could have been done. But the agitators felt encouraged by the support which some political parties gave them and the solution became more difficult. What do they want? They want a large number of people to be expelled from Assam. Where will those people go? If there had not been all this fuss at least some of them, the last to arrive, could have returned to Bangladesh. When I met the students that was what I proposed -- that all those who came after 1971 should go home. And while that was done we could talk to the others. Thus we would proceed gradually without frightening anybody. But they rejected that offer. The result is that all the minorities, religious and linguistic, and the plains tribes and various ethnic groups living there -- all the tea plantation workers from abroad, many of whom are Nepalese, have become Indian citizens -- took fright, and that was how the situation began to deteriorate.

[Question] What proportion of the people cam from Bangladesh after 1971?

[Answer] Not many. There were large numbers when the war was going on, but of course we sent them back.

[Question] So the real problem is that of the people who came before?

[Answer] Of course, but everything starts somewhere.

[Question] Do you not think that you are back to square one after the elections and we are now seeing the army take things in hand?

[Answer] Only where there were community troubles, where people were threatened that they and their families would be killed. The situation is only tense in places. A solution is always found eventually. It is necessary to realize that the tribal elements are descended from the original inhabitants of these regions. They also say: "We do not want to live with the Assamese; they occupied our lands."

Only today I received a delegation saying that we ought to form a separate state or a territory administered by the Indian Union. The fact is that Assam has been weakened by this kind of behavior. Originally it was a big state. Since people began to quarrel it has been necessary to divide it gradually into several separate states. Many Assamese voted. And if many others did not vote it is because they knew that they were in danger if they did.

[Question] In view of what happened, with 2,000 people being killed, do you not regret your decision to hold the elections?

[Answer] It has nothing to do with the elections. The people felt threatened well before that. Indeed, it was they who asked for them, because they felt that it would increase their security.

Regionalism

[Question] In January your party suffered a considerable defeat in the elections for the parliaments of two southern states. How do you explain that?

[Answer] This is not the first time we have suffered a defeat. There is virtually no state which has always had a congress government. At one point all the northern states were against me. That is democracy, and it does not prevent the system from working. Of course we are accused of not doing all we ought to do for the states in which the opposition is in power. But we encounter similar grievances where the congress party is governing. The fault lies in the inadequate resources which we have. Nonetheless we are witnessing the development of a regionalist phenomenon which is dangerous, not per se but because it assumes a populist character and prompts the governments to take measures from which they are the first to suffer. Look at Tamil Nadu (formerly Madras). It was a powerful state in all spheres. That is no longer true today. You know how things happen. If it is impossible to obtain votes in any other way, people appeal for solidarity on caste, language or religious grounds.

[Question] The revival of regionalism is an almost universal phenomenon....

[Answer] I think that it is a transitory phase. People are trying to establish their identity. Here in India we have not suppressed anybody's identity. We have encouraged local languages, local customs and local dances wherever we could. But what has taken shape in Tamil Nadu is propaganda stating that the people would no longer have the right to speak their language. That is ridiculous: All teaching is done in Tamil. My father drew up what was called the three-language formula: mother tongue, Hindi as a national link and English as an international link. People did not want that. We are not imposing Hindi. That language was chosen because some 60 percent of the population understand it to varying extents. We thought that it was easier for the remaining 40 percent to learn it than to learn a language which was completely foreign to them. But now our opponents are demanding that English be the national as well as the international language.

"We Are Very Optimistic..."

That is fine in theory, but it is not easy for the peasants to suddenly learn English -- they may succeed in one or two generations -- whereas there are similarities between all the Indian languages.

[Question] Including the Dravidian languages?

[Answer] Aside from Tamil the southern languages use a large number of words drawn from Sanskrit.

[Question] What do you think of the appearance of movie actors on the Indian political stage?

[Answer] I do not object to anybody provided they do not confuse the theater with real work.

[Question] Let us turn to the economy. Despite results of which it can be proud both in agriculture and industry, India is still facing major difficultues notably due to the drought and the world crisis. How do you view your chances for the future?

[Answer] We are very optimistic. We have just presented a good budget which was generally welcomed.

[Question] You have a very low inflation rate... [Footnote: A little more than 2 percent in 1982].

[Answer] And goods are available, but the situation is not always easy owing to the state of the balance of payments and a drought which has struck three-fourths of the country and which is continuing. This is causing electricity and water shortages and is affecting industry, of course. Indeed, we are very dependent on the monsoon.

[Question] The nonaligned summit will give you an opportunity to meet President Ziaul Haq, whom you have not met for some time. Are you optimistic about the development of Indian-Pakistani relations?

[Answer] We are doing our best.

[Question] I think you gave me the same answer to the same question 16 years ago....

[Answer] Have they (the Pakistanis) changed since then? Indeed, it is I who have always taken the initiatve. Nonetheless it is a considerable improvement to meet, exchange ambassadors, trade and so forth.

[Question] We have also witnessed a thaw between India and China. Do you think that it will lead to a real normalization between the two countries?

[Answer] We hope so. The Chinese are much more friendly. We have had several meetings.

[Question] How do you view Sino-Soviet relations?

[Answer] They are having talks. I think that in the world today everybody intends to maintain his freedom of choice.

[Question] China and India are huge countries. What conclusions do you draw from a comparison of their respective performances?

[Answer] We do not have much information on China. From time to time we read euphoric reports in your newspapers, then we read the opposite. For instance, we were told that they were having great success in birth control. However, I have just read rather discouraging things in an American magazine. In this connection I can tell you that we have succeeded in making some progress ourselves: For the first time our fertility rate has fallen below 2 percent; we have now reached 1.9 percent.

[Question] Some American newspapers recently suggested that India was stockpiling enriched plutonium in quantities which greatly exceeded its industry's needs. Could you explain your attitude on nuclear arms?

[Answer] It is very clear. We are opposed to them. We do not intend to manufacture any.... We are not manufacturing any and will not use any....

[Question] What if you came to the conclusion that Pakistan was busy acquiring a nuclear capability...?

[Answer] I believe that that is what it is doing. At least, that is what the American newspapers are telling us....

[Question] Nonetheless you do not intend to change your position....

[Answer] I do not think that poses a great danger.

[Question] How do you assess Mr Mitterrand's position toward the superpowers?

[Answer] I think he has adopted a more realistic attitude than many other people. He has shown some understanding of our problems since he was here.

[Question] What about his attitude in the Euromissiles affair?

[Answer] Europe must decide whether it is going to work for peace or not. If there is not peace, who will suffer most?

[Question] Do you think that Europe has a political role to play?

[Answer] It is trying....

[Question] One final word?

[Answer] People have to much of a tendency only to look at the negative aspect of things. It is true that the world is facing all kinds of dangers. But dangerous periods are always periods of opportunities to be seized.

[Question] Does your optimism extend to North-South dialogue?

[Answer] I cannot say that anything has happened so far despite Cancun and Versailles. But attitudes change. That is why nonalignement is important. If we could speak with one voice on this subject it would make a difference.

NEWSPAPER DECRIES GANDHI ROLE IN ASSAM MASSACRE

GF101312 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 22 Feb 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Friday Massacre in Assam"]

[Text] The indigenous population of Assam appears to have unwillingly taken a leaf out of Israel's recent history of brutality to perpetrate their ghastly crime against humanity. What took the Zionists two days and a night to get done with the macabre undertaking, has taken the Assamese no longer than a day to account for a bigger tally.

The frenzied tribesmen of that north-eastern state of India are reported by BBC to have attacked a number of villages in Nowgong District, set fire to numerous houses and killed at least one thousand men, women and children with axes, arrows, guns and spears and left the bodies of the dead and the mortally wounded littered all over the place. For almost the past four years the Assamese had been agitating for the expulsion of foreign nationals from Assam. Now they only demanded cancellation of the provincial election and removal of the foreign nationals' names from the electoral rolls, but Mrs Gandhi stuck to her guns.

The massive police and paramilitary forces and units of the army sent to quell the uprising and oversee the conduct of polls only helped to intensify violence and make the slaughter the bloodiest in the unflattering history of communal relations in India. The majority of those brutally done to death in the current riots are Bengali-speaking Muslims which can only harden the feelings of their co-religionists in Mrs Gandhi's strife-ridden country. Nor can it help to make the relations she has painstakingly cultivated with Muslim states in the region retain their warmth. It was hoped that with the multiple ills with which India is currently afflicted, and Mrs Gandhi's recent electoral reverses in Andhra and Karnataka, she would have grasped the magnitude of the challenge faced by her and that would have mellowed her at least somewhat. It may be unwise of her to imagine that she would be able to ride out the storm unscathed.

The happenings in Assam will go down as the blackest chapter in India's post-independence history and tarnish Mrs Gandhi's image in the eyes of her nation's posterity. If circumspection has so far not been one of her virtues, it does not necessarily follow that she should arrogantly continue to spurn it and alienate whatever regard sizeable sections of her population may still have for her. There are occasions when even the most self-willed persons find it necessary to 'stoop to conquer'. If Mrs Gandhi flouts the verity of the phrase and persists in her faith in the efficacy of the big stick she has selected to brandish, she will not only be doing a disservice to her nation but will also be undermining her own position. Where she has inherited many of her late father's qualities, she has obviously omitted to emulate his skill in continuing to command his people's respect and love.

BRIEFS

EARTH TELESTATION -- The government has approved the setting up of an earth telecommunications station in Islamabad wihich will cost 170 million rupees. A spokesman of the post and telegraph department said that the station will be fitted with sophisticated equipment and will be completed by September, 1985. A similar station is now functioning in Karachi. Through the new telecommunications station the country will be linked with the United States, Britain, France, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iran and Kuwait. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 1 Mar 83 BK]

PRESIDENT KHAMENE'I'S PRESS CONFERENCE 10 MARCH

LD101445 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Press conference given on 10 March in Tehran by President Khamene'i for press, radio and television journalists -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The daily ETTELA'AT. During the Seventh Nonaligned Summit, there have been peripheral meetings and secret agreements between reactionary heads of puppet countries. In this connection, would you tell us, how the Nonaligned Movement can (?fight) against colonialism and imperialism when it is indifferent to secret agreements and the presence of countries which are aligned with the superpowers?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Despite all this, the Nonaligned Movement is [words indistinct] and a course and movement about which we and most of the world nations are optimistic. Of course, we do not doubt that through their agents, the big powers try to impose certain stances on the nonaligned summit. We hope that the Nonaligned Movement, and especially this conference which is important, will be able to resist these attempts, and take a stand which encompasses the hopes of the oppressed nations.

[Question] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Voice and Vision [radio and television]. Recently, an Iraqi official [words indistinct] said certain things about the Gulf war. (?Would you comment on this?)

[Answer] The Iraqis have been telling lies about the war for 2 and 1/2 years, that is about 30 months. What the Iraqi delegation said in the conference (?is like the rest). Nothing new has been said. We have had a clear and specific stance regarding the war, based on realities and undeniable facts. We have stated them before and, God willing, the Iranian delegation will state them again in the conference. While the Iraqi delegation was proclaiming to be peace-loving in the nonaligned summit, Abadan, Khorramshahr and other border regions were being pounded by the Iraqis, and civilians and houses were subjected to acts of aggression. And while they were talking of nonaggression and peace, our famous town of Naftshahr was -- and still is -- under their occupation. From the start of the war, when more than 11,000 square km of our territory was occupied by them, they proclaimed nonaggression and love of peace.

[Question] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The daily KEYHAN. A plan has been prepared by reactionary countries (?attending the nonaligned summit), calling on the United Nations to issue a resolution on ending the Iran-Iraq war, and calling for the punishment of any country which rejects the resolution. Would you comment on this?

[Answer] I do not think the movement would accept or approve one-sided plans. Of course, countries allied with America and those who follow America's policies in the region are very active in the conference. We expressed the hope from the start -- and we still do -- that the movement and its officials will not be influenced by these policies, keep the Nonaligned Movement free of the superpowers' (?influence) and view the Iran-Iraq war realistically, as they would all other issues. That is our hope and optimistic view of this movement. But, if any organization -- like the UN Security Council where the influence of the big powers is obvious -- were to express views that are unrealistic, unfair and biased toward [word indistinct], naturally the Iranian nation will not be obliged to accept such views.

[Question] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Islamic Republic News Agency. You have given (?some) explanation about the war and the issues (?raised in this connection). But, last night [words indistinct] certain proposals were to be put forward and [words indistinct] proposals to review the war issue. Would you explain this?

[Answer] Any more that might help free Iraq from this confrontation and give it an opportunity to prepare itself for another attack on Iran, would be welcomed by Iraq. They want the confrontation to stop for the time being so that they can arm themselves with the many weapons they have received from the East and the West, to reorganize their defeated forces and to attack our borders again when they are good and ready. Today, a large part of our territory is under Iraqi occupation; the Iraqis are (?there aggressively). Therefore, the aggressor is obvious, the starter of the war is obvious.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] In general, we are optimistic about the future of the Nonaligned Movement. We believe that the true spirit of Nonaligned Movement -- which safeguards the (?interests) of oppressed nations and countries, which is the main spirit of the movement -- will ultimately prevail in the movement, and that those who value the movement will not allow the superpowers -- and the prevailing policies -- to case hopeful eyes at the movement. However, I am not making any forecasts about the present conference. The efforts which you referred to exist, of course. We know that both superpowers, the East and the West, are trying to gain footholds in the movement. I should also say that in some cases, both superpowers achieve their (?objectives). Regarding the war issue and the issue of Iraq, we see that unfortunately both superpowers of the East and the West are pursuing a policy in support of Iraq and are forcing their followers to pursue the same line in the conference.

[Question] Reports received from the Nonaligned Summit indicate that perhaps the summit's program has been arranged in such a way as to make the reactionary countries of the region more active in the conference against the Islamic Republic. In view of the fact that some circles have raised the issue of Iraqi (?aggression) against the Islamic Republic, would you please tell us your own evaluation in this connection?

[Answer] Unfortunately, I must say that what you said is not attributed only to the reactionary countries of the region. All the countries which are trying to conceal their own faults and prevent public exposure in the summit, try to change the subject and talk about the war and stress it more than anything else. If you look carefully and correctly, you will realize that the issue of Afghanistan should be given plenty of attention and special importance should be attached to it. The occupation of Afghanistan by an invading military force is a big problem. Questions related to southern Africa, the problem of Namibia, is a very important matter and it is worth while for the summit to spend a lot of time on this issue, to study it and to make decisions. The questions of the Middle East and Palestine are also very important. A very important issue which can be studied in the summit is the fact that the resources, oil and wealth and the influence of the reactionary countries of our region are placed at the disposal of those powers which are responsible for making the nation of Palestine homeless. This could be an interesting agenda for the summit and if it were to be reviewed in the summit, many countries would be condemned.

[Question] What are your views on Mr Musavi's trip to New Delhi, and how do you evaluate the results of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit?

[Answer] About Mr Musavi's trip, I would say that his trip has been very useful and fruitful. Of course, we expected this. His meetings with the representatives of progressive countries of the region, and in general with friendly countries, have been good. He will have more meetings before the summit ends. The speech by the Iranian delegation in the summit, which will be delivered by Mr Musavi, will be very useful in clarifying Iran's position to the participants and perhaps I should say also in clarifying our stance to all those in the world who are following the proceedings of this summit.

[Question] During the recent Nonaligned Summit, the Egyptian president announced his readiness to mediate in the war imposed by Iraq upon Iran. Will you explain the stance of the Islamic Republic of Iran in this connection?

[Answer] The present regime of Egypt itself has no place in the world of Islam and of the Arabs, never mind its mediation for another job. First, they should try to find a foothold for themselves in the world of Islam. I would like to say that this statement and other similar statements are made only to raise the issue of mediation, and those powers which would like to talk about Egypt magnify this news and broadcast it to the world. [sentence as heard] This statement is not worth mentioning.

[Question] ETTELA'AT. Please tell us how the Nonaligned Movement can remain powerful and stand against the flood of aggression of global imperialism on the weak nations of the Third World?

[Answer] We believe that the secret behind the power of all world associations and international movements lies in their resistance to all influential and dominating powers. If the Nonaligned Movement wishes to gain power, the only way is that it should resist the influence of the world dominating powers, that is, the superpowers; and it should remain as independent from them as possible. We believe the other international associations and political and economic organizations such as OPEC should also follow the same policy. If these associations and organizations wish to remain sufficiently independent and if they wish to serve the interests of their own member-countries, they should keep themselves at a distance from the superpowers' influence.

[Question] What are your views on (?fixing) the price of oil [words indistinct].

[Answer] It was not intended to be like this; that is a proposal put forward by us. The essence of our proposal was to fix the OPEC price. We believe that political influence in some OPEC countries is trying to weaken this organization. [sentence as heard] And they intend to serve the interests of the Western industrial countries and the OPEC oil consumers. We are saying that OPEC should be independent and it should be searching for ways to serve the interests of OPEC member-countries. OPEC oil should be used to serve the people of its member-countries and not the major powers which are the oil consumers and buyers of this oil. Iran's presence and its brave policy, raised the price of OPEC oil which led to similar price rises of other oil producing countries of the world. Today, they are putting pressure on OPEC. We announced that we defend the idea of fixing the OPEC price and we do not accept and tolerate a fall in the prices, which will serve the United States and its allies. I would like to emphasize and stress to all the progressive member-countries of OPEC and to all those countries who want to serve their own nations, not to accept the policy of price reduction under any circumstances. And I ask them to maintain the OPEC price we said that we are even prepared to reduce our production level in order to maintain the OPEC price and prevent the [word indistinct] of the OPEC market. That was the issue, as I said.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 1,243

LD101804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Communique No 1,243 of Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. In the past 24 hours constant exchanges of fire continued on the country's western fronts. The patrol and ambush operations by our forces at important sectors and their penetration of routes also had a successful outcome.

As a result of our units' artillery fire on enemy positions in the country's western operational sector, more than 30 foxholes and bunkers on that sector's fronts were destroyed and a number of their occupants were either killed or injured. [Words indistinct] deep in enemy concentrations was destroyed. As a result of fire by our combatant units in Marivan, enemy operations across the border, in the vicinity of (Kukhlun), were halted.

Yesterday on the southern operational sector, there were exchanges of fire between the forces of Islam and those of the enemy. Some of the Iraqi positions and concentrations were leveled by our forces' artillery and mortars. The intensity of fire was more in the (Shalamcheh) region. Our forces kept the upper hand in combat and halted enemy heavy weapons fire.

Exchanges of fire continued in the Abadan and Khorramshahr operational sector, and enemy positions across the Arvand Rud were fired at by our combatants, as a result of which three observation posts, two bunkers and two mortar positions were set on fire and destroyed.

Yesterday, the city of Abadan was under the Saddamist forces' artillery and long-range fire and some parts of that city were gutted.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

URUGUAY TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN IRAN

GF061723 Tehran IRNA in English 1652 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Text] Tehran, March 6, IRNA -- An Uruguayan trade delegation headed by (George Sinra), director general of foreign trade of that country, arrived here today, announced the public relations office of the Commerce Ministry.

The mission, immediately after its arrival, started the first round of talks with Iran's Commerce Ministry officials in order to sign a new agreement on exchange of goods.

The head of the Uruguayan delegation expressed his country's readiness to provide the Islamic Republic of Iran with more meat, wheat, rice, butter, cheese, milk powder and chickens. The two sides also discussed the possibilities for economic and technical cooperation.

Following the policy of expanding trade exchanges with Third World countries through signing of bilateral trade agreements, Uruguay purchased crude oil from Iran and the latter imported foodstuffs from Uruguay for the first time last year. Iran and Uruguay trade in a period of less than one year now exceeds 200 million U.S. dollar.